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THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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RUSSIANS FORCING WAY INTO AUSTRIAN LINES REPEATEDLY

Deliver Almost Hourly Attacks with Superior Numbers in Bessarabia

POSITION CARRIED

Five Desperate Attempts At Recapture Are All Repulsed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 20.—An Austrian communique confirms the seriousness of the Russian thrust on the Bessarabian frontier. It says: "Between Toporoutz and Bojaan, the Austrians have faced almost hourly attacks by superior forces."

The communique admits that, yesterday, the Russians repeatedly penetrated into the Austrian trenches and that elsewhere the troops under General von Pflanzer-Baltin were under severe artillery fire the whole day long.

Petrograd, January 20.—The Press emphasises the importance of the Russian offensive in Bukhovina, as drawing off large German forces from the Balkans and isolating the Bulgarians, who thus are not able to attack Salonica or, to operate in Albania.

The official communique issued today further reports: In the Dvinsk region, we successfully bombarded an enemy column approaching Schlossberg. We repulsed several feebie attacks on the middle Strypa.

In the Rarancze district, north-east of Czernowitz, we carried a portion of the enemy position. The enemy made five desperate attempts to re-capture the ground they had lost, all of which were repulsed, with enormous losses.

On the 17th our torpedo-boats raided the north-east coast of Asia Minor and destroyed 163 sailing vessels, of which 73 were laden with provisions. At Kaprikuei, we captured guns, artillery ammunition and prisoners.

The Tsar has sent a message to the forces of the Caucasus, expressing his sincere gratitude at the blow delivered against the Turks.

Our troops in the Caucasus continue their pursuit of the Turkish central army. They have converted their first blow into a considerable success, the retreating enemy losing heavily in men and material.

Peking, January 19.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated January 18, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—The situation is unchanged on the Russian western front.

The Caucasian front.—During the engagements that took place on January 16, we captured 24 Turkish officers, over 200 men, one gun, a number of rifles, artillery munitions, a tent camp, a bake-house and large supplies of biscuits and flour.

Monarchy Is Indefinitely Postponed, China Officially Informs Japanese Minister

Disturbances in Interior Necessitate Change in Plans; Ishii Believes Advice Will Be Taken

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, January 22.—In order to prevent misunderstandings, the Waichiaopu has informed the foreign Legations that no date has been fixed for the enthronement. All newspaper reports about February 9 or 12 being the chosen day are untrue.

Monarchy Is Postponed

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, January 22.—The Government has been telegraphically informed by Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister in Peking, that the Chinese Government has officially proclaimed a postponement of the establishment of the monarchy, on account of the disturbances in the Interior necessitating a change in the original plan to proclaim the monarchy early in February.

The postponement is now indefinite. All officials of the provinces have been notified of the decision.

In the Upper House, Baron Den asked if the Government had any information regarding the widespread reports that newspapers and British subjects in China were instigating a Chinese boycott of Japanese goods. He said that these reports were creating a sentiment antagonistic to the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

Baron Ishii, Minister for Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that the reports were incredible. The good understanding existing between the Japanese and British Governments afforded ample security against the mischief of such overt reports, which were directed against the valued alliance.

Baron Ishii, in reply to a further interrogation, said that Japan hoped and believed that the Chinese Government would accept the friendly note of advice tendered by the allied powers on the subject of the monarchy. The Japanese Government was confident that the wisdom of Yuan Shih-k'ai would avoid any further regrettable internal disturbance in China.

Peking, January 21.—The Waichiaopu today intimated to the Entente Ministers that the newspaper report that the formal inauguration of the Empire would take place in February is incorrect.

Discuss Suppressing Rebellion

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 22.—The Chinese Government has informally informed the legations of Britain, Japan, Russia, France and Italy that the reports appearing in the newspapers, according to which the enthronement would take place next month, were incorrect.

This morning an important conference took place in the President's palace for the consideration of plans for the suppression of the Yunnan rebellion. All the Ministers were present.

According to a report of the Kuochuan-pao, the work of the new committee for the constitution is proceeding rapidly. The seven chapters of the constitution will be ready in about three months.

Asks Report on Canton

Owing to persistent rumors regarding the situation in Kwangtung, Minister Liu Kuang-hsiung who is now in Shanghai has despatched an instruction to the navy cruisers which have been sent to that province, to render an account.

It is reported that Minister Liu has been instructed by the government to go to Canton at once, as the government has telegrams from the Canton authorities which state that the rebels in the cities hard by Kwangchow are actively preparing an attack in force.

From The China Times:—Yuan Kuo-ting, seeing that there are many intrigues with regard to the question of the heir apparent, says he could not become the heir apparent. He has presented a note to his father asking to be exempted from becoming the heir apparent.

The same paper says that the diplomatic position of the Peking government is becoming very difficult daily and the government has tried to secure recognition from the U.S.A. Government but though the U.S.A. Minister has wired to his home government about it so far no reply has been received from Washington.

Shih Chao-chi, the Chinese Minister to London, has wired to the Peking Government an urgent message that the governments of five powers, Japan, Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy are having a conference about the situation in China.

Details of the Assassination Plot In President's Palace

The Peking correspondent of the Shun Pao writes: Last week, in the palace, an extraordinary plot of assassination was discovered. The principal figure was understood to be the oldest and most trustworthy servant of the President, This servant who has served the President for the last 20 years, had been bribed by rebels with $50,000; pistols and bombs had been secretly carried into the palace.

But the servant was not brave. He dared not commit the great crime alone, and consulted with friends. Thus the plot was revealed and he was arrested. Beside Yuan Nai-kuan's son, among the persons who were arrested were several of the President's close officials and many old servants. The

(Continued on Page 2)

General Villa Is Captured by Troops of Carranza

General Villa

Reuter's Service.

El Paso, January 20.—It is confirmed that the troops of President Carranza have captured General Villa.

[This development will go far towards clearing up the Mexican situation. Only last week, it was simultaneously announced that two of Villa's chief Generals had been captured—one was executed almost immediately and the other put on trial—and that Huerta had died. Thus the opposition to Carranza has lost its chief leaders.]

ALLIES DISEMBARK MEN AT MITYLENE; SERVIANS AT CORFU

Twenty-Four Warships Bombard Dedeagatch and Porto Lagos

DO MUCH DAMAGE

Germans and Bulgarians Are Withdrawing to Fight Against Russians

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, January 21.—Allied troops are landing at Mitylene.

The Servian Government has arrived at Corfu.

The British and French Ministers have had a long conference with the Premier, M. Skouloudis to which much importance is attached.

The allied squadron which bombarded Porto Lagos landed a reconnaissance party. Simultaneously, a sea-plane scoured the town and suburbs.

London, January 21.—A Bulgarian communique states:—Twenty-four warships bombarded Dedeagatch for four hours on Tuesday morning. Four horses were killed.

Simultaneously, sixteen warships cruised in the Bay of Porto Lagos, which they started bombarding at one o'clock in the afternoon, ceasing fire at 5.30 in the evening. There were no casualties.

Salonica, January 20.—French war-correspondents confirm the report that German and Bulgarian troops are going northward from Monastir, probably to the Russian front. They have been suffering from great lack of food in Macedonia. The contents of the enemy Legations at Athens are being removed to Macedonia.

Servians who had returned to their homes are escaping to Salonica, as the Germans are publishing the death of anyone out after night-fall and are publicly flogging both sexes for the slightest offences.

Allied warships bombarded Dedeagatch yesterday, doing considerable damage. A train was destroyed and several store-houses set on fire.

Rome, January 21.—The Premier of Montenegro has issued a statement, in which he hopes that the tragic end of Montenegro will silence the criminal calumnies that she plotted peace with the enemy.

The Queen of Montenegro and her daughters have gone to Lyons. The Queen of Italy accompanied them for a part of the way. The King of Italy was present at the railway-station to bid them farewell.

Daniels Sees Chance For U. S. to Secure Limit to Armaments

By Following His Program Her Wealth and Fleet Would Justify Calling Conference

Reuter's Service.

Washington, January 20.—Mr. Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, advocated his navy program before the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, on the ground that America, at the close of the war, with her great wealth and increasing fleet, will be able to call an international conference for the limitation of armaments. Members of the committee argued that America could call such a conference without increasing her fleet.

Mr. Asquith Promises Ample Suvla Inquiry

Impracticable At Present, But Full Justice Will Be Done Eventually

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Mr. Asquith announced today that the Government had decided that an inquiry into the operations at Suvla Bay was impracticable at present, but that, finally, an ample inquiry would be held and full justice done.

Re-election of Mr. Wilson Almost Sure, Says Mr. Rose

Former Mayor of Milwaukee Declares Republicans Are At Sea for a Candidate; Tariff Their Issue

Republicans, the Tariff.

Democrats, the War.

There you have the campaign keynotes for the rapidly approaching American presidential election, according to Mr. David S. Rose. Mr. Rose is the former mayor of Milwaukee. In fact being mayor of Milwaukee is one of his fixed habits. Altogether he has served ten years in that capacity. He is a man of power in the Democratic party. He and Mrs. Rose are in Shanghai visiting his son, Mr. E. B. Rose, clerk of the United States Court for China.

Mr. Rose has had a finger on the political pulse back home and he reports the patient very feverish. He says that the re-election of President Wilson is almost a certainty. The Republicans are casting about wildly for an opponent—those that the party wants refuse to run and those that they don't care for are clamoring for the nomination. Mr. Bryan may enter the lists against Mr. Wilson for the Democratic nomination.

"And what is Mr. Roosevelt going to do?" asked the reporter who was listening to all these things.

"What is Mr. Roosevelt going to do?" repeated Mr. Rose. "I don't know. Nobody knows—I don't believe he knows himself. If he does run it will insure the second election of the Democratic candidate. Republicans of the Taft wing feel very kindly toward Mr. Wilson. Mr. Taft has publicly endorsed some of the Wilson moves.

"The East is especially strong for Mr. Wilson. I was in New York just before I left for China and everything I heard was commendation of the president. The Democrats will make their fight in support of the Wilson policy toward the war in Europe."

It is a more sombre outlook when you turn toward the Republicans, Mr. Rose says.

"There is Elihu Root of New York, Justice Hughes of the Supreme Bench, Mr. Fairbanks of Indiana, Mayor Thompson of Chicago, Senators Cummings of Iowa, Barton of Ohio, and Borah of Idaho, Congressman McKinley of Illinois and others. But Root was weakened by the fact that the proposed New York constitution, of which he was the father, was defeated at the polls. Justice Hughes refused to allow his name to be used when they wanted to instruct a delegation for him out west—which indicates that he does not intend to run. The Republicans naturally want a man that would reunite the party and bring the Progressives back into the fold."

Mr. Rose said that he didn't think they would have a very strong appeal

(Continued on Page 2)

CLAIM BRITISH AIRMEN ESTABLISH SUPERIORITY

Force Germans to Remain On Defensive; Are Perpetually Penetrating Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, made a statement which showed that the British airmen in Flanders continually hold the offensive and are perpetually penetrating the German lines. The Germans merely remain on the defensive, for which purpose the Fokker machine, the latest type of German aeroplane, is alone suitable.

The main purpose of aeroplanes is reconnaissance and directing the fire of artillery, which requirements the British have always been able to carry out.

"If the Germans come behind the allied lines, we have defensive machines quite equal to the Fokker machine. The Germans advertise the casualties sustained by the British Flying Corps, but conceal their own. The British authorities are satisfied concerning the good performances rendered by the British air service."

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¶ A well worded WANT AD inserted in the proper paper is a good start for almost *two ideas out of three* nowadays.

¶ Think of ways to advertise your proposition. You will be thinking of ways to speed it up and get it started.

¶ There is no end to the ways and means of using THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. You have been impressed with these as you read them if you read them as one should.

Think of Things to Advertise!

BLOCKADE'S EFFICIENCY QUERIED IN PARLIAMENT

Sir Edward Grey Denies Foreign Office Has in Any Way Crippled Navy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Major Hunt drew attention in Parliament, today, to the British blockade and questioned whether it was effective.

Sir Edward Grey said that he understood that the matter would be discussed next week, but any statement that the navy was crippled by the Foreign Office was grossly unfair and entirely misrepresented in fact.

GOOD JOSS SNOW

Jingle, jingle, jingle. Those are sleigh-bells to welcome the snow. They are probably the only sleigh-bells that will welcome it. The first snow of the year began falling about 6 p.m. yesterday. The Chinese are glad to see it because they say that if it snows before their new year it is good joss. It means that the winter will be short, that crops will be good, that locusts will be frozen to death and that the plague germs will become so frostbitten that they won't be able to work next summer.

STILL FIVE WEEKS MORE FOR BRITISH VOLUNTEERS

Even Territorials Must Enlist For Foreign Service Or Become Conscripts

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant, Under Secretary of State for War, described the position of the Territorials regarding the Compulsory Service Bill. He said that married men would not be affected, nor would men unsuitable for foreign service.

The rest were entitled to volunteer for foreign service in their present regiment and there would be ample opportunity for so volunteering during the next five weeks. Men who did not volunteer would be discharged from the Territorials and compulsorily enlisted.

An amendment to the Bill, exempting men who enlisted in the Territorials only for home service, was rejected by 259 votes to 27.

During the discussion of the second schedule of the Bill, dealing with tribunals, Mr. Walter Long said that the representation of Labor on them would be fully provided.

The committee stage of the Bill concluded tonight. The proceedings throughout have been characterised by a desire that the Bill shall work well.

Mr. Philip Snowden, Labor member for Blackburn, complimented Mr. A. Bonar Law and Mr. Walter Long, President of the Local Government Board, on the manner in which they had conducted the debate.

Wellington (N.Z.), January 20.—The Rt. Hon. F. W. Massey, Premier of New Zealand, in a speech, today, said that, if voluntary enlistment fails, compulsory service will be adopted.

QUIET IN WEST

British Have 14 Air Fights, Grassing Two Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique reports: In the course of 14 air fights, yesterday, we drove down two enemy machines into the German lines. We lost one aeroplane. We exploded a mine near Fricourt.

Today was generally quiet, with less artillery fire than usual.

Paris, January 21.—The official communique issued yesterday evening stated: Between the Somme and the Avre, our artillery bombarded the enemy establishments near the station of Chaulnis, causing a fire and explosions. An enemy column was caught by our fire and scattered.

Elsewhere, there were intermittent artillery actions.

The communique this afternoon reported only minor operations.

HOLLAND FLOODS FALL; STORM CAUSES HAVOC

Dyke Bursts at Termonde, Flanders; Bridge Near Namur Is Swept Away

Reuter's Service.

Amsterdam, January 20.—The flood in North Holland is subsiding. The waters at Purmerend, the most critical spot, fell a foot yesterday, but a storm yesterday night made further havoc of the houses which had already suffered from the floods.

A dyke has burst at Termonde, in Flanders. The flood on the Meuse destroyed a bridge near Namur. Many people have been drowned in the adjacent villages.

King George has wired to Queen Wilhelmina, expressing his sympathy at the distress caused by the floods in Holland. Queen Wilhelmina, today, continued her inspection of the flooded districts. The waters are still rising and the floods spreading.

The Dutch Government, while appreciating the sympathy shown by foreign countries, has intimated that it does not desire relief funds to be opened abroad.

Climb 10,000 Feet To Harass Austrians

Italian Ski Soldiers Destroy Two Block-Houses And Explode Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 21.—The official communique issued yesterday reported: During the night, our ski detachments climbed through ice and deepest snow to Sforzellina Pass, a height of 10,000 feet and descended into Monte Valley, where, under fire, they destroyed two enemy block-houses, exploded some mines and returned safely.

Monarchy Is Indefinitely Postponed

(Continued from Page 1)

Vice-Minister of Justice, Mr. Chiang Yuan's brother who was an officer in the palace has disappeared. Upon enquiry, it was found that Chiang's brother was on the list for arrest.

The same correspondent says that after ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling's arrival in Peking, he had an interview with him. Mr. Hsiung said that he had no knowledge, when he was at Shangteh, in Hunan, of the trouble of Yunnan. He learned the news when he arrived at Changsha, where he had received a number of telegrams from the President. "And in Changsha, I sent two telegrams to Tsai Ao, but received no reply," Mr. Hsiung says:

Mr. Hsiung said his reason for returning to Peking was first of all to avoid a misunderstanding between him and the President. He said "The President summoned me by telegrams one after another. If I had stayed long at Changsha, rumor would have mixed black and white. I had no mind to mix myself further in the official world, though the President has the intention to call me out again to reorganise the Provisional Cabinet. I had strongly decided that I would not join the government any more."

The correspondent concluded that it was understood that the President had urged Mr. Hsiung to send another telegram to Yunnan to advise Tsai Ao to dissolve Yunnan's independence.

Yuan Shih-k'ai Relates Why He Became Emperor

In its issue of December 17, the London Daily Chronicle published a despatch from its New York correspondent who reported that the United Press had received the following message in response to a telegram of inquiry addressed to the Ta Huang Ti concerning his elevation to the Throne:

Peking, December 14.—Your telegram has been translated and submitted for His Majesty's perusal. I am instructed to reply as follows:

"The sovereignty of the Chinese Republic resides in the whole body of the people. A convention of the people's representatives, considering the Republic unsuitable on account of historical reasons and public opinion and wishing to establish permanent peace, have unanimously adopted a constitutional monarchy.

"The status of the State's chief is naturally subject to the public will. The acting Legislature has reported to me the same and has stated that the provincial and district conventions of the people's representatives have unanimously elected me Emperor.

"A firm refusal unavailing, I have been forced to submit to the people's will, and have instructed the different Ministries and Departments to make preparations. The necessary preparations having been made, I shall be requested to carry them out with due consideration.

"The relations between China and America have always been most friendly, and the monarchy's policy will be to cement still closer this friendship and to exert itself to the utmost to promote the industrial and commercial developments of the two nations."

(Signed)

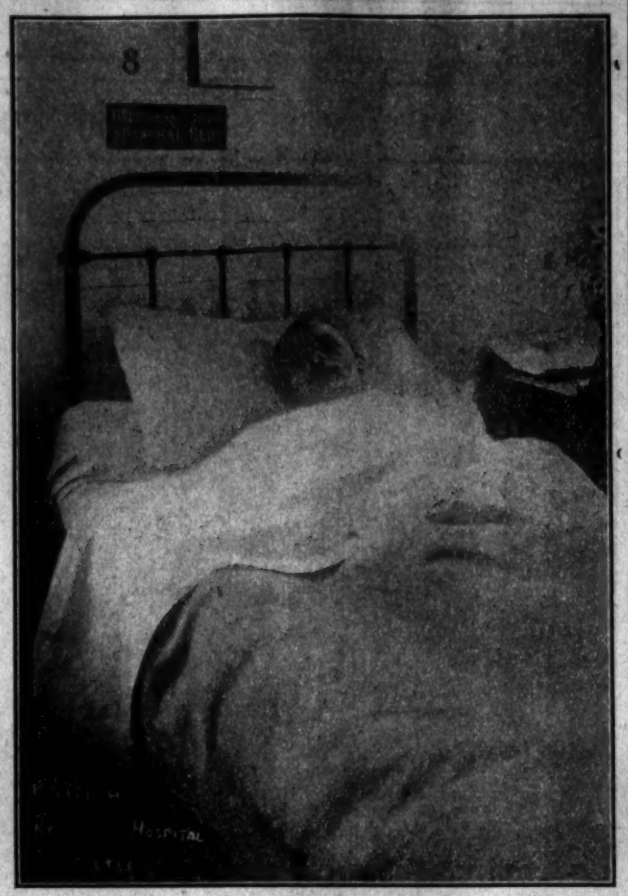
ADMIRAL TSAI TING-KAN,
Private Secretary.

To Raise British Navy Personnel to 350,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The supplementary estimate increasing the personnel of the Navy to 350,000 has been agreed to without discussion.

Shanghai Over-Seas Club Bed In A British Red Cross Hospital



This photograph was taken in th e Red Cross Hospital at Netley. Note the tablet over the bed which reads: "Over-Seas Club, Shanghai Bed."

E. S. MONTAGU IS M. P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Mr. E. S. Montagu has been returned unopposed for West Cambridgeshire.

S. S. PERSIA INQUIRY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The Board of Trade will institute an inquiry into the loss of the P. and O. s.s. Persia.

S. AFRICANS IN EGYPT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Pretoria, January 20.—The first South African Infantry Brigade has arrived in Egypt.

£200,000 MILL FIRE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Damage estimated at £200,000 has been done by a fire at a very large cotton spinning mill in Lancashire.

FERDINAND HAILS KAISER AS REDEEMER OF EAST

'Bringing to the Oppressed Prosperity and Salvation'; Remarkable Banquet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 20.—There was a lavish exchange of decorations between the Germans and Bulgarians at Nisch. Among others King Ferdinand conferred the Bulgarian Grand Cross for bravery on the Kaiser.

A telegram from Nisch states that the Kaiser's visit culminated in a remarkable banquet, being the anniversary of the crowning of the first King of Prussia. The atmosphere at the banquet, its pomp and setting, recalled ancient times.

King Ferdinand welcomed the Kaiser in the Roman fortress at Nisch. He hoped that 1916 would bring a lasting peace, which would allow "my people to co-operate in the future work of kultur." He concluded: "Ave! Imperator, Caesar et Rex. Victor et gloriousus es" and, still speaking in Latin: "The people of the East salute thee as a Redeemer, bringing to the oppressed prosperity and salvation."

The Kaiser replied in flambuoyant sentences, congratulating King Ferdinand on pressing "his old good claims," smoothing the way of Bulgaria to a glorious future and adding one sublime leaf of glory to another. He expressed his deepest gratitude to the Almighty that he was able to press Ferdinand's hands on this historic spot and to listen to his words and to his determination to fight for a successful and lasting peace. He raised his glass to Bulgaria's future.

ITALY WANTS MEN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 20.—The medically unfit are being re-examined and those who have recovered are joining the colors.

EXTEND ALLIED COUNCILS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated that the arrangements for the extension of the allied councils were progressing.

DRASTIC NEW MEASURE AGAINST ENEMY TRADING

Authorises Seizure of German Patents; Restrictions Not Limited to War Period

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The House of Commons has passed the second reading of the new Trading with the Enemy Bill. The measure was cordially received.

The Bill is very drastic. The Board of Trade may stop any business belonging to any firm carrying on trade wholly or mainly for the benefit of or controlled by enemy subjects, whether here or in enemy countries.

It may also take over any German patent. Board of Trade inspectors may examine any business for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is controlled by or benefitting the enemy.

The Registrar of Companies may refuse to register a company if one of the subscribers to the memorandum of association, or a proposed director, is an enemy. Shares cannot be transferred to or for the benefit of an enemy.

Any company registered here and doing business outside the United Kingdom, which, if done in the United Kingdom, would be trading with the enemy, may be wound up. The restrictions contained in this Bill operate not only during the war, but until they are removed by an Order in Council.

Re-election of Mr. Wilson Almost Sure

(Continued from Page 1)

to the country anyhow because they intend to attack the new tariff which has never had a chance to show whether it is good or bad, because there have been such light imports to try it on. He said that the German vote would go partly against the president.

"But there are many of the thinking Germans who support the president's stand," he added. "Most of the thinking people and business men are heartily behind the president's neutrality program.

"The Germans in America are naturally in sympathy with Germany in the war. But I have heard many of them say that if it ever came to a show down, they would take up arms for the United States against Germany. The German consul general who recently said that there would be an exodus of German-Americans to the old country after the war was not familiar with conditions. Milwaukee is largely a German town—and I know that there German-Americans are working on war munitions which go to the Allies."

Mr. Rose declared that the demand for war munitions had created great activity at cities where these things are manufactured, though there was still some depression in parts of the country not affected by this demand. The movement of war materials eastward has caused a congestion in freight that extends 100 miles inland from the Atlantic ports.

"If the war keeps up for five years," said Mr. Rose, "America will have all the gold in the world."

JUTE EXPORT DUTY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—The Dundee Chamber of Commerce has resolved, by an overwhelming majority, to recommend the imposition of an export duty on jute, with rebates to Great Britain and her allies.

Dynamite Found In B. & O. Engine's Coal

Fireman on War Munitions Train Discovers Explosive on Shovel of Fuel

Pittsburgh, December 10.—Several sticks of dynamite were found in the coal on a locomotive pulling a train load of war munitions on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Callery Junction, a few miles from here, today. The dynamite was found by the fireman after he had discoverel a stick of the explosive on a shovel of coal as he was about to cast the fuel into the fire. Search unearthed several more sticks.

At the office of the superintendent of the Newcastle Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it was admitted that the dynamite had been found in the engine fuel. It was state also that "it was not the first time dynamite had been found in the coal on engine tenders," and that officials of the road did not believe that the dynamite was placed in the coal in an attempt to wreck the train.

The train, known as the "Steel Special," is made up of cars carrying war munitions.

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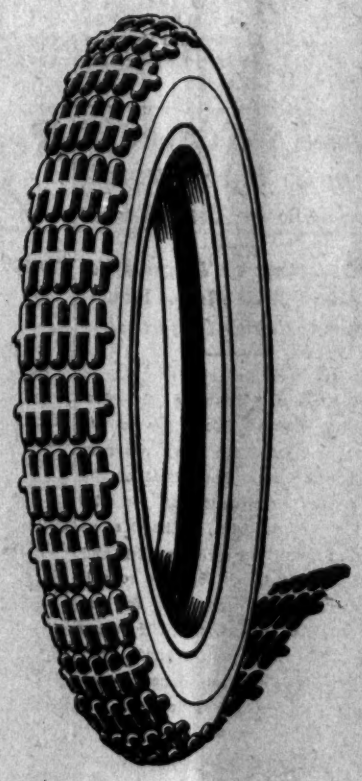

Many a tyre lies on the scrap heap today because some little cut was neglected which later filled up with dirt and moisture and eventually caused a blowout. These little cuts and the injuries caused by sharp stones, broken glass, wheels out of alignment, etc., are really serious.

Our repair department is complete and in charge of a foreign expert direct from the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., who will advise you, free of charge, as to the best way to care for these tyre troubles.

Our prices are reasonable and the work we do is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
24th	25th	26th
Thursday	**Friday**	**Saturday**
27th	28th	29th

The Last Week Commences Tomorrow

Practically everyone in Shanghai knows what wonderful bargains are obtainable during

THE FINAL WEEK OF OUR BIG SALES

This Week will prove no exception to the rule and if you are anxious to

MAKE THE DOLLAR GO AS FAR AS POSSIBLE

you should not fail to take advantage of the opportunities now offered

Monday 24th | Tuesday 25th | Wednesday 26th
Thursday 27th | Friday 28th | Saturday 29th

Children's Sleeping Suits

At Half Price

9 Pesco all wool sleeping suits with feet, unshrinkable.

$5.50 This Week **$2.75**

"Satin Meteor"

Half Price

4 pieces of 42 inch Satin Meteor for evening gowns, etc.

PINK, SKY, VIEUX, EROS RESEDA

$2.50 This Week **$1.25**

LAST WEEK BARGAINS FOR LADIES

Cashmere Hose. 45 pairs of embroidered front Cashmere Stockings, all sizes, fast dye, 85 cts. This Week.. **65 cts.** pair

Sequin Net. 4 pieces 30 inches, Black and Gold Sequin Net for Robes, etc. Very effective $3.95 This Week **$2.00** yard

Allover Lace. 3 pieces of pretty White 18 inch Allover Lace, Strong and Effective, 85 cts. This Week .. **50 cts.** yard

Handkerchiefs. 75 doz. Fancy Coloured Bordered Handkerchiefs, medium size, fast colours This Week.. **$1.00** doz.

Knitted Gloves. 130 pairs of thick warm Knitted Wool Gloves, Black, White and Mixtures, all sizes. This Week ..... **75 cst.** pair

Fancy Ribbons. 4 pieces pretty Fancy Stripe Ribbons, good Colourings, 5 inches wide, for millinery etc. This Week ..... **45 cts.** yard

Muffler With Muff. 5 only, Pure Wool Muffler, with Muff joined, sensible and warm good Colourings. $9.50 This Week ..... **$7.00** each

Cotton Mufflers. 11 only White Mercerised Knitted Cotton Mufflers, fringed ends will wash well. $2.50 This Week ..... **$1.50** each

Linoleumns

At Bargain Prices

750 yards of thick durable 72 inch Linoleumn. Good colourings and designs.

This Week **$2.50** yard

Muslin Embroidery

At Big Reductions

180 yards pretty muslin embroidery insertion.

1¼ inches wide, very strong.

This Week **15 cts.** yard

These Are But a Few of the Many Bargains

Last Week Footwear Bargains

"Queen Quality" patent one bar shoes, Cuban heel **$11.50 This Week $5.00** pair

Tan Glace walking shoes, comfortable shapes, good fitting, all sizes **$6.50 This Week $3.25**

Black Glace Oxford shoes, medium leather sole, all sizes and fittings. **$5.50 This Week $3.50**

Tan Glace and lace walking shoes, smart toe, well built heel. A special offer, all sizes **$4.50 This Week $1.50**

"Regal" Black Calf Court shoes, Cuban heel, light sole, easy fitting. **$11.50 This Week $7.50**

"Regal" Patent Calf Gibson tie shoe. A smart, good shape shoe, all sizes **$11.50 This Week $3.75**

Girls, Black glace lace boots highleg, all sizes, good leather shoe **$6.50 This Week $2.50**

Girls, Tan glace lace boots, strong and good appearance, all sizes **$5.50 This Week $3.75**

Black Satin Court Shoes, correct shape, good fitting, all sizes **This Week $5.00**

Bronze Beaded Court Shoes for evening wear, etc. smart shape, good appearance **$5.50 This Week $2.75**

Patent Court Shoe for home wear, comfortable and dressy, all sizes **This Week 75 cts.**

Black Lace Boots. 19 pairs strong calf boots, comfortable shapes, all sizes **$6.50 This Week $3.75**

There are bargains just as big for men.

Remnants of everything are marked down to the lowest possible figure

There are many useful lengths to be sold. Why not secure one?

We are Going to Sell 175 Pairs of Men's Boots by Saturday, 29th inst.

To do this we are offering high-class solid leather boots, in black and brown, all sizes and fittings, at the Low Price of

$6.00 pair

Ladies should try our Silk Stockings at **$1.10** pair

Last Week Household Bargains

Madras Muslin for Curtains, etc., Ecru and White 50 inch. **90 cts. This Week 60 cts.** yard

Spot Muslins for Spring Furnishings, with Coloured borders, 48 inches wide **$1.00 This Week 75 cts.** yard

Huckaback Towels for daily use. Hemstitched, 18 by 40 inches **This Week $5.40** doz.

Cretonnes. 9 pieces of really useful Fancy design Cretonne, 30 inch wide **This Week 45 cts.** yard

Glass Cloth. 300 yards Check Glass Cloth, 23 inches wide. Strong and durable **This Week 35 cts.** yard

Longcloth. 500 pieces of 12 yards each fine Longcloth, 36 inches wide **This Week $3.50** pc.

Damask Cloth. A few good design Damask cloths 70 x 70, full bleach **This Week $5.90** each

Ceylon Flannel. 3 pieces cream Ceylon flannel, 28 inches wide, soft finish **This Week 65 cts.** yard

Fancy Chintz. 3 pieces pretty glazed furnishing Chintz 30 inches wide, floral effect **This Week 60 cts.** yard

Witney Blankets. 37 pairs only all Wool Witney Blankets, 48 x 72, bound ends **This Week $7.95** pair

Curtain Canvas. 43 inches wide, frilled, in Blue and White, will wash well **This Week 75 cts.** yard

Pillow Cases. Hemstitched cotton pillow cases, 20 x 30, well made, a useful bargain **This Week 40 cts.** each

If these interest you call and see the others.

Tea Services

At Big Reductions

39 pretty fancy tea sets, consisting of 21 pieces, in various colours and designs.

This Week **$5.75 set**

Ladies' Vests

Below Cost Price

57 Natural Warm Wool Vests in all sizes. Unshrinkable, warm and durable

This Week **$1.95 each**

Viyella Flannel Suiting

At Big Reductions

75 yards of thick white ground flannel with coloured stripe, unshrinkable suiting. 30 inches. $1.75

This Week **$1.00 yard**

Striped British Silk

At Cost Price

3 pieces of Black Silk with neat white stripe. 18 inches wide, for blouses, etc.

This Week **$1.00 yard**

LAST WEEK BARGAINS FOR MEN

Raincoats. 15 only, Doncaster raincoats in fawn and black, all sizes. $17.50 This Week ..... **$15.00** each

Felt Hats. 39 men's good shape Soft Felt Hats in all shades, sizes and fittings. This Week... **$ 1.75** each

Linen Collars. 37 dozen four fold double collars, lock fronts, a comfortable good shape collar. This Week .... **$ 2.50** doz.

Overcoats. 19 only, thick warm lined tweed overcoats, double breasted, all lengths. $16.50 This Week .... **$12.50** each

Fancy Waistcoats. 14 only warm knitted winter waistcoats, all sizes, good colourings. $5.50 This Week..... **$4.00** each

Boys' Jerseys in all shades, good fitting, warm and durable, all sizes, will wash well. This Week.. **$2.00** each

Wool Sweaters. 33 only, thick white wool sweaters, stand or roll coller. All sizes, $3.50. This Week **$2.50** each

Silk Ties. 79 wide end silk ties, neat designs, good colourings, a splendid opportunity. This Week **30 cts.** each

And there are many other like bargains to equal these

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

BERLIN MAKES DENIAL OF PLOTS IN MEXICO

Officials Assert That No Agents Have Been Sent Into Country

By James O'Donnell Bennet

Berlin, December 17.—The German government officially disclaims any relations with the so-called German agents who are alleged to be attempting to foment fresh disorders in Mexico and to create a situation calculated to increase the tension between the United States and Mexico.

In support of this repudiation a statement from an official source calls attention to the fact that, following similar action by Washington, the German government several weeks ago, instructed its minister in Mexico to recognize Carranza as the de facto government of Mexico.

The feeling in Germany is that the allegations concerning the alleged German agents represent another and perfectly obvious effort to create disorder between Germany and the United States.

The government is confident that considerable mischief already has been done, and consequently the officials are anxious to make Germany's position clear. My information on these points is from absolutely reliable sources.

BANKING UNDER DIFFICULTY

Sir T. Jackson's Account at Meeting Of Imperial Bank of Persia

London Dec. 16.—An account of the German intrigues in Persia was given by Sir Thomas Jackson, who presided yesterday in London at the meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia.

Shortly after the outbreak of war between Turkey and the Allies the Turks and Germans, he said, began an active propaganda throughout Persia of which we had not seen the end. The bank's branch at Tabriz was closed from January 3 to February 27, when the advent of a Russian force compelled the Turks to retire. Everything at the bank's premises was found in order.

In April an attack was made on Kermanshah, which compelled their bank manager to leave, and the branch was still closed. In August the manager attempted to return in company with the British and Russian Consuls, but the party was threatened with attack by armed levies under the command of the German Consul, Herr Schunemann, and was obliged to retreat to Hamadan.

The Hamadan branch, in spite of difficulties and constant alarms, continued at work till November 25, when it was closed owing to an attack on the town by rebel gendarmerie, assisted by armed tribesmen under German and Austrian leaders. The staff evidently left in a hurry; the bank had no details as to whether they were able to take books, notes, or cash with them, but only that they arrived safely at Kazvin.

On November 10 the manager and staff of the bank and other British subjects at Shriaz were arrested and taken to Borasdian. No particulars were to hand as to what happened to the bank's treasure and office, but they had since been informed that their officials were being well treated.

Southern Persia was still largely under German domination. Large consignments of arms and machine guns were said to have been sent from Turkey to Safahen.

Calais or Suez? ◎ A German Appraisement

By Dr. Ernst Jackh

(*Editor of Das Grossere Deutschland*)

Were a British statesman to be asked: What would Great Britain sooner miss, allied Calais or occupied Suez, and what could be more readily endured, an anti-British Calais or a non-British Suez, the British channel endangered or the Suez Canal closed?—he would no doubt wish to retain Suez and let Calais go.

Surely Great Britain would prefer to keep both, just as we would like to take both.

Calais is on the periphery, Suez is the center of British world power. At Calais England may be wounded and annoyed, but at Suez she may be dealt a mortal blow. Calais is of some importance to the southern English coast only; to the rest of the United Kingdom or to British World Power it is of no consequence. It threatens one of many routes leading to the "tight little island" while Suez bars the road from European England to her African, Asiatic and Australian dominions. Calais is a mere cuff; at Suez a blow may be dealt that will mean death to Britain—the aim we fervently hope to obtain.

That explains why England has so long suffered an unfriendly France to hold fortified Calais, but hostile France trying to obtain a foothold near Egypt met with a most energetic rebuff at Fashoda in 1898.

It explains also why Napoleon the Great over a century ago decided to transpose into deeds the thought of the Philosopher Leibniz "de expeditione aegyptica" after he had failed to force England to her knees by activities from Calais.

It further explains Bismarck's idea when he called the Suez Canal the nerve connecting the brain in England with the spine in the colonies.

It explains too, why the chief of the German Staff, Count Schlieffen during a conversation with Chancellor Bulow insisted, that in a German-British war we could conquer England in Egypt only and for that reason the general staff under Schlieffen worked out the plans for an Egyptian Campaign.

And it explains Grand Admiral Tirpitz's parting words to the German officers bound for Turkey, "Don't forget Egypt!" and that is why England is particularly perturbed at submarine activities in the Mediterranean; because one submarine may be as effective as a cat watching at a mousehole.

Lastly it explains the importance of the German diplomatic victory in gaining the cooperation of Turkey as only with her help can we force the decision by fighting on land instead of meeting the British fleet at sea, thanks to and jointly with Turkey.

In January last a Turkish army marched from Syria through the Sinai in four weeks. In this march they succeeded in crossing a 300 kilometer desert securing the supply of water and food and penetrating through the district evacuated by British troops to the Canal. The German officers cannot praise the Turkish soldiers highly enough for the unequaled power of endurance with which they bore all privations and hard ships in sun and sand. Succeeding in crossing the canal in two places and inflicting losses to the enemy in various skirmishes they returned with the results of this reconnoitering expedition as ordered. For a destruction of the canal they lacked the necessary materials. The Turkish artillery seriously damaged two enemy cruisers and afterwards bombarded the canal whenever this could be done without discovery by airmen.

This clearing up march accomplished, we are now preparing for the real campaign. German engineers are now constructing railways through Syria and the Sinai to carry our heavy guns, railways which were often planned but never built, owing to England's opposition. Ten years ago Britain prevented the building of a connecting road from Mecca to the Red Sea, by threatening to use force. The war has freed Turkey from all these fetters and that road is now being built.

At Suez Great Britain will receive her death blow—during this war we hope. Not even peace with Russia should prevent us from continuing our operations against Suez, but before that comes to pass the Balkan situation will have been cleared and the necessary roads constructed. The arrival of our troops before Suez and Bagdad will cause a continuous pressure on Egypt and India. The Mecca road crossing the Sianai and the Bagdad road crossing Persia, Egypt and India will be within easy reach of the Turkish armies. That the Turk has "come back" under German tutelage is amply proven by their manifold achievements.

Calais means much.

Suez means more.

SEES PERIL IN STOPPING PHILIPPINE POLYGAMY

Gen. McIntyre Says Its Abolition Would Bring Bloodshed —Mark of Honor

Washington, December 15.—Brig-Gen. Frank McIntyre, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, told the Senate Philipines Committee today that polygamy could not be prevented in the Philippines without great bloodshed, and recommended that a paragraph prohibiting plural marriages be eliminated from the pending bill to give the Filipinos a greater degree of self government.

The General said polygamy was general among some of the Moros the wealthier classes regarding many wives as a mark of high distinction. He suggested that a paragraph providing that no law should ever be enacted permitting plural marriages would end the practice eventully.

For the pledge in the bill's preamble that independence will be granted when the Filipino people are fitted for it, Gen. McIntyre advised the substitution of a promise of independence, when in the judgment of the United States it would be to the permanent interest of the people of the islands. The people of the islands, he said, had objected to being denominated as even temporarily unfitted for independence.

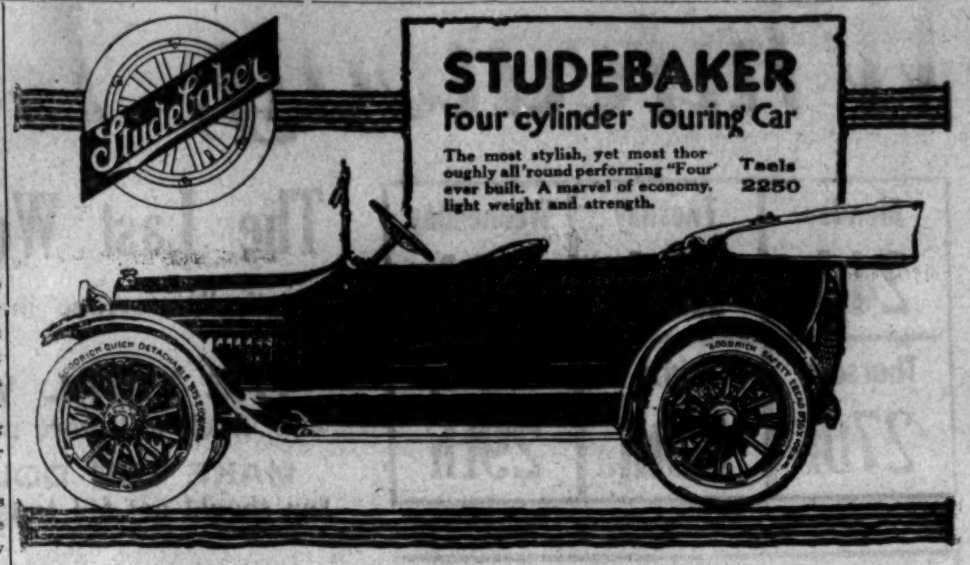
GERMANY'S NOBLE RANKS THINNED BY THE WAR

More Than 1,700 Have Been Killed—Sixteen of One Family Succumb

London, December 18.—The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"The Almanach de Gotha for 1916, which has just been published, shows that in the first ten months of 1915 186 German counts, 436 German barons 592 members of the old nobility, and 552 members of the newer German nobility have been killed. Among those killed were sixteen members of the Von Wedel family and eleven members of the Von Buelow family."

Like the almanach for 1915, the 1916 edition continues to give among the offices of the German crown prince that of honorary colonel of the Eleventh regiment of British hussars (Prince Albert's own).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The most stylish, yet most thoroughly all 'round performing "Four" ever built. A marvel of economy, light weight and strength.
Taels 2250

—and the Bubbling Well Road has never seen more handsome cars than the new Studebaker models

They are cars that people turn round to take a second look at—these new model Studebakers. For they have rare grace of design and a beauty that commands interest and admiration.

One has only to note the high lustrous finish, put on with 25 different color and varnish operations to know that this is no ordinary car. And when one steps inside and observes the convenient arrangement of everything, when he sinks back into the deep seats with their handsome leather upholstering, when he takes the wheel and feels the instantaneous response of the engine to his control—THEN he knows that here is a car that has been DESIGNED BY EXPERTS all the way through.

A look under the bonnet, for instance, reveals an accessibility of every engine part and accessory that is remarkable. All parts are placed up HIGH, within easy reach—"get-at-able" to the last degree.

And the idea of accessibility is carried all the way through to the real FULL-FLOATING rear axle from which you can remove the shaft without disturbing the wheels—accessibility that counts!

Look for the Studebakers on the road—better still, come in and look them over here and see for yourself that the Studebaker is not only the car FOR you, but the car you can easily AFFORD.

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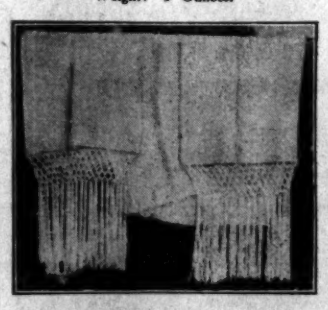

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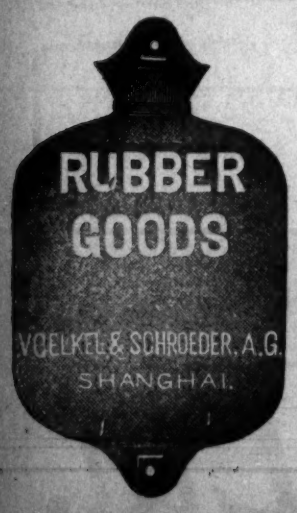

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Union Building, corner of Bund and Canton Road.

LT.-COM. COOKSON, NOW DEAD, AWARDED THE V.C.

Set Tiny Gunboat Comet To Destroy River Barrier In Advance to Kut

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 21.—A glorious feat performed by the little gun-boat Comet is told in today's Gazette, which announces that her commander, Lieut.-Commander E. C. Cookson, has been awarded the Victoria Cross, while Surgeon D. Loughlin, Engineer T. Kerr and Flight-Lieutenant V. G. Blackburn are awarded Distinguished Service Crosses.

During the advance to Kut, H.M.S. Comet, on September 28, was ordered to examine and, if possible, to destroy an obstruction across the river. Although subjected to very heavy machine-gun and rifle fire from both banks, H.M.S. Comet attempted to sink the center dhow of the obstruction by gun-fire.

Having failed to do this, Lieut.-Commander Cookson ordered the Comet to go alongside, so as to board the dhow and cut the ropes. He was killed on board the dhow while hacking with an axe at the wire hawsers connecting the dhow with two others.

Surgeon Loughlin tended the wounded under very heavy fire. Engineer Kerr kept the Lascars in the engine-room in excellent order and also carried wounded to the surgeon. Flight-Lieutenant Blackburn carried despatches between the General Commanding and the Comet.

The Gazette announces that the Distinguished Service Cross has been conferred on Sub-Lieutenant L. C. Tudway, for remarkable ability and coolness in maneuvering the armed launch Sumana under fire, during the advance to Kut-el-Amara.

'ALI BABA' TO AID POLAND

The Bohemian Girl is considered a bit out of date now-a-days, but there are few of us who do not remember the haunting strains of that lovely song in the opera, "The Fair Land of Poland." Fair no longer, unfortunately, for war has devastated the country. The hard-working peasantry have had to abandon their farms and their homes, and their need for succour is great. It is a matter of which Shanghai may be justly proud that something is being attempted to help to alleviate the terrible distress among the Poles. That something, as may be seen from our advertising columns, is to take the shape of a gala performance, in the Lyceum Theater next Thursday evening, when, under the patronage of the Russian consul-general and suite, the popular "Ali Baba" pantomime is to be repeated in aid of the funds of the Red Cross Society of Poland. A big house may be expected for certain, and those intending to be present would be well advised to bear in mind that the booking-plan will be thrown open at Messrs. Moutrie's tomorrow morning at eight o'clock.

Some new songs and other novelties, we understand, are to be introduced into Thursday night's show.

DR. WU ON MORALS

Instead of the usual religious conference at the International Institute, there will be held this afternoon at four o'clock at the same place a special meeting to listen to Dr. Wu Ting-fang. He will speak on the necessity of morals and good conduct, on the unity of all truth, and on the mysteries of life. Dr. Wu is devoting his time to the study of religion and will have much to say which will be of interest. Both foreigners and Chinese are invited to attend this meeting which is being arranged for by Dr. Wu's friends who are interested in the same subject.

President Yuan Shih-k'ai Honors Dr. W. H. Park of Soochow

Dr. Park is shown at the left, next the Scroll, and the Taoyin (with jewel on hat) at the right; next to him is Chief Magistrate Sen.

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Soochow, January 21.—Dr. W. H. Park of Soochow, who came to China in 1882, is probably the oldest American medical missionary now in active practice in this country. Not long ago President Yuan Shih-k'ai, in answer to a petition from Dr. Park's former medical pupils, conferred upon the doctor the decoration of the Golden Harvest (Kin Ho) 6th class, and he has now, in answer to a petition from the officials and gentry of Soochow, followed this up with an Honorary Scroll to be copied on a board and placed in the Soochow Hospital, the hospital the Doctor has had charge of so long, and the scroll itself is to be mounted and kept as an heirloom in the doctor's family.

The first intimation Dr. Park had of a favorable answer to the petition was the following notice, on December 6, 1915, from the Commission of Foreign Affairs in Soochow:

The Peking Government Press Nos. 1277 and 1279 published the following:—The Ministry of Home Affairs, on the 26th of November, 4th year of the Chinese Republic, requested that a Testimonial Board be conferred upon the American Doctor of Medicine, W. H. Park, on account of his zeal in meritorious work, and

I, THE PRESIDENT

order that such a Board be given with the following inscription in four characters

'Benevolent Heart,
Benevolent Art.'

The scroll reached Soochow last week and was brought wrapped in yellow paper and carried in a red palanquin borne by four bearers, accompanied by a band and a troop of sixty soldiers in full accoutrements, to Dr. Park by the highest officials in the city.

The following are some of the reasons given by the officials and gentry for this high honor to Dr. Park:

1. Active philanthropic work, as a kind medical missionary for over thirty years, known and beloved by the people of Soochow even down to beggars and children on the street.

2. Dr. Park was one of the charter members of the Anti-Opium League formed in Soochow under the leadership of the late Dr. H. C. Du Bose, and was its treasurer for a great many years and also, under the direction of the League, compiled a book "Opinions of Over 100 Physicians on the use of Opium in China" that was used by Mr. Taylor in making his famous motion in the British House of Commons that marked the beginning of the overthrow of the opium trade.

3. Interest in and help in educational work, most of the large donations from Chinese friends for buying and walling in the beautiful campus of the Soochow University coming in through Dr. Park's hands and the hands of some of his former pupils in medicine.

The mention of pupils calls to mind the fact that he helped largely in carrying on for many years a medical school for both men and women, some of the graduates of which are now among the most successful practitioners in China, and he is still a teacher in the Woman's Medical School in Soochow, the former union medical school being closed and united with the Union Medical School, now the Medical Department of the University of Nanking.

BRITISH LOSE HEAVILY IN FRELINGHIEN ATTACK

Smoke Bombs Aid Big Advance Which Is Repulsed With Severe Casualties

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram.—Western theater of war.—Headquarters, Jan. 20.—The British attacked the German positions north of Frelinghien in an extension of several hundred meters with smoke bombs, but were repulsed with very heavy losses for the enemy.

The enemy's artillery deliberately shelled the church of Lens.

Near Tours, a German airman shot down a British battle aeroplane armed with two machine-guns. On the Yser, German guns forced an aeroplane to land in the enemy's lines, whereupon it was destroyed by German artillery fire.

The Germans have thrown bombs on military establishments at Nancy.

Eastern theater.—Artillery duels and advance-guard fights have taken place.

Headquarters, January 21.—Eastern theater.—Small Russian detachments were easily repulsed between Pinsk and Chartorilsk.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram. (Through the Deutscher Ueberseedienst.)—Vienna, January 20.—Russian theater.—The new battle on the Bessarabian front has increased in violence. Tenacious attacks of superior Russian forces on several places between Toporoutz and Bojan were repulsed, principally by the Budapest Honved division. Several times the enemy entered the trenches, only to be always repulsed, with heavy losses.

The 6th and the 30th Honved regiments made energetic counter-attacks in one place, where the ground before the trenches is strewn with dead Russians. In the fighting section of a single battalion over 800 dead Russians were counted.

The front of General von Pflanzer-Baltin is under Russian artillery fire. Artillery duels are taking place in Eastern Galicia.

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WHAT a marked difference there is between the fretful, puny, ailing infant, and the child whose face always bears the smile and look of perfect health and contentment. Mothers should early realize that much depends on How Baby is Fed. The right food given at the proper age means rest and comfort for the mother and a sound healthy constitution for her little one in after years. If, for any reason, Baby cannot be given the natural food, do not select a substitute merely because it is cheap in price. Adopt what experience has proved to be the Simplest and Most Successful Method of Infant Feeding, *i.e.*, The 'Allenburys' Foods. These Foods provide a Pure, Complete and Progressive Dietary specially adapted to each stage of a child's development. They are not expensive to buy when judged by the uniform good results which follow their use; this is the true standard of comparison. The 'Allenburys' Foods are used and recommended by members of the Medical and Nursing Professions throughout the world.

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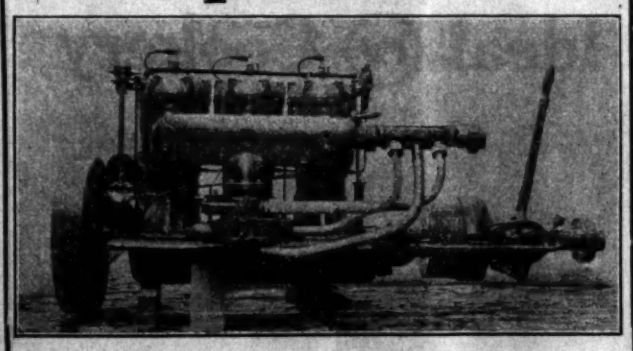

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The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

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Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

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GRADUATING EXERCISES AT BAPTIST COLLEGE

H. E. Wen Tsih-tson and Judge C. S. Lobingier Address The Students

Impressive graduating exercises were held at the Shanghai Baptist College yesterday. The commencement program was held in the afternoon. Admiring relatives of the graduating class filled the room and saw the capped and gowned students receive their sheep-skins. The exercises were preceded by a procession of the school officials, visitors and students to the chapel.

The principal addresses were made by H. E. Wen Tsih-tson, commissioner for Foreign Affairs for Chekiang, and Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the United States Court for China.

Mr. Wen compared the methods of the government schools and those of the missionary schools. The comparison was all in favor of the latter. He emphasized the great value of physical culture which makes such an important part of the foreign school courses.

"The government schools," he said, "aim to fit men for high official positions by which they may advance themselves. In this they are selfish. But the missionary schools fit men for the higher work of serving society—they dedicate their graduates to work for others.

"Again the missionary schools wisely recognise the value of athletics. They teach their students to play. A school without athletics is like a home without a kitchen. The Chinese government schools take no notice of this but bend their entire energies to academic work.

"I hope that this graduating class will go out and serve their fellow men as the school has taught them."

Judge Lobingier's Advice

Judge Lobingier gave the graduates much material for thought. He emphasized the value of time and showed how much could be accomplished if each student planned his days carefully and made use of those remnants of time which all of us have—and which most of us throw away. If we realized the great value of time we would cease to be such blind spendthrifts with it. He declared that school education alone would not accomplish this, but a harder course was required to train the will and develop character. The young men who let the easy hours slip through their fingers now will discover when they are bent and grey that the lost time was more valuable than gold.

He suggested as a beginning of proper character training that spare moments should be used for considering important problems or in reading books—not frothy books that are themselves killers of time but books with value and instruction between their covers. He impressed his hearers with the fact that it was important to realize the value of every minute that the clock ticks off. For the minutes make hours and the hours days and the days years.

President White presided at the exercises. One of the guests of the day was Mr. Randall T. Capen, of the Swatow Academy. The program was opened with an invocation and after the addresses the diplomas were awarded. There was a solo by Mrs. Dunlap. The singing of the Alma Mater followed and the exercises closed with a benediction.

Program In Full

The program for Class Day Exercises held yesterday morning is given below:

National Anthem.
Invocation....President F. J. White
Welcome.....Yao Chuan-fah
Piano Selection....
Miss Ding Dzoen-faung
Class History....Ni En-ching,
Class Historian
Oration...Ku Dzen-yia, Class Orator
College Song.
Address to Undergraduates....
Fan Dzen-kang
Class Song.
Class Prophecy....Chen Yun-long,
Class Prophet
Presentation to College....
Yao Chuan-fah
Piano Selection.....Miss Li We-pau
Benediction.....Prof. T. E. Tong
Speech at Class Tree....
Ling Yung-chuen
Class Yell.....Class of '16
College Yell .....Students

The commencement exercises yesterday were the fourth held by the college. A class of twelve was awarded diplomas, besides three in the advanced seminary course and three in the regular seminary course. The classes were:—Graduating Class of the College.—Chien Chia-chih, Chen Ts-tsu, Chen Yun-long, Chow We-sing, Fan Chen-kang, Ku Dzen-yia, Ling Yung-chuen, Miao Chow-seng, Ni Chi-hwa, Ni En Ching, Ni Sen-tsae, Yao Chuan-fah.

Graduating Class of the Advanced Course of the Seminary.—Bao Chih-ching, Ni Chi-fu, Sen Ren-ho.

Graduating Class of the Regular Course of the Seminary.—Miao Hsiah-wen, Chen Hsien-kun, Liu I'ang-sue.

PENNIES ARE SCARCE IN UNITED STATES NOW

Banks and Big Stores Feel Pinch; Mints Work Overtime

Chicago, December 17.—Business in Chicago, and, in fact, every city of size in the United States, is suffering from a lack of pennies, which are to trade as lubricating oil to running machinery.

So serious a handicap to business is the absence of sufficient pennies that the government has been driving the mints at Denver and Philadephia overtime for the last two weeks to supply the extraordinary demands of the Christmas season.

Big Shipments on Way

Big shipments are on the way to Chicago from both Denver and Philadephia to relieve the famine. By order of Irving Shuman, assistant treasurer, in charge of the subtreasury here, the daily dole of pennies to any one customer has been cut down to $200 worth.

"We expect the famine to be relieved in a few days," said Frank C. Russell, cashier of the Chicago subtreasury. "The mints were caught short and have been working double shifts to supply the coppers. Chicago has only felt the shortage for three or four days."

Loop Stores Pinched

Managers of downtown department stores and banks which have a heavy call from commercial depositors at this time of the year have been hardest pinched by the famine.

One manager said he understood the shortage was due to the high cost of copper, and government economy which didn't fancy making $10 worth of coin at a cost of $11.18.

Mr. Russell, however, denied this.

AMUSEMENTS

The Apollo Theater announces a new Charlie Chaplin picture for Monday night. It's title is Charlie's Night Out. It tells the tale of a wild night. Charlie with his friend goes out with the heroic intention of for ever settling the liquor question by drinking everything of an alcoholic nature that the town affords. It seems that the barboys had previous warning of this fell design so that the crusaders got tighter than the proverbial boiled owl and were bounced from a cafe where Charles had been frolicking in the fountain.

The friends start tacking toward their hotel which finally quits dancing about and allows them to enter. There they are struck with horror to discover a beautiful young woman clad in an austere smile and lavender pajamas accompanied by a poodle dog. This animal follows Chaplin to his boudoir. The beautiful young woman comes after her pet and suddenly—

But that is all we are allowed to divulge.

Tom Melbourne will re-appear with his company Monday night. He brings with him a bundle of new songs and two fresh sketches. The present program shows Chaplin in His New Job. Eileen Melbourne and Ada Edney have entertaining songs and dances. Besides there is an exclusive Pathe drama called A Little Flower Girl. It is a colored film in three parts. Pathe's British and French War Gazettes are also shown.

* * *

Horace Goldin, the famous magician and his company of vaudeville stars are playing a farewell engagement at the Victoria Theater. The first performance was last night. There is to be a matinee this afternoon and another performance of the company this evening. This is the last chance to see the bewildering tricks that have made Goldin known the world over.

* * *

The Olympic Theater is running an all Keystone all-laugh bill tonight and tomorrow. The films include the best of the latest productions by this corporation which has discovered a new and fresh vein of humor.

'Billy' Hough A Spy! The Italians Said So

Former Penn Star Arrested And Held in Jail For A Day

Philadelphia, December 10.—Billy Hough, former Penn quarterback and track star, who was honor man of his class when he was graduated in 1911, spent a whole day "in durance vile" at Capua, Italy, where he was arrested by the authorities, who feared he was a German spy. Twelve soldiers arrested Hough, and Dr. Eugene Stock McCartney, former Latin instructor at Penn, writes of Billy's experience as follows: "They marched Billy, bag and baggage, up the main street, with their bayonets threatening him at every step. At the station house he was searched. The architectural drawings he had made looked incriminating, and when the officials fished out his camera the evidence was conclusive. Into the local caleboose went Billy, pending further investigation. His films were developed at once, but were found to be harmless.

"At 4 o'clock the next day a telegram from Rome came to clear Billy and he was released. He told me his track training stood him in good stead when he left town."

Chinese Press Reports

The Shun Pao: In the vicinity of Yentsepuo between Yunnan and Szechuen, a battle evidently has taken place.

It is reported that Ling Ping-hua, Taoyin of Chengyuan in Kweichow, has disappeared. Ling is a trustworthy friend of Ex-Minister of State Hsu Shih-chang.

The Ministry of Communications has instructed the provinces to protect the telegraph poles and wires from molestation.

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling will be appointed to organize the Provisional Cabinet.

The Asiatic Daily News: The government has wired to Kweichow requiring a report on the absence of Ling Ping-hua, Taoyin of Chingyuan.

The China Times: In connection with the assassination plot at the palace, 13 persons have been secretly executed in the palace. The names of the executed persons are withheld.

The government forbids General Chang Shao-tsen and Ching Yao-yuh to leave Peking. They are said to have been suspected in connection with the plot in the palace.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has warned foreigners not to travel into Mongolia, Yunnan and Szechuen, as in these places there is likely to be fighting between the government troops and the Republicans.

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LUX is just the thing for washing a growing lad's woollen clothing. Sweaters, Jerseys, Flannels—all look best and wear longest when washed with Lux.

It really is, in every way, an ideal preparation for universal use in the home. It is just as good for washing a lady's evening gown as it is for keeping a man's sporting kit clean and unshrunken. Garments washed with Lux look well—WEAR WELL—give free play and comfort to the body.

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2, Canton Road Telephone 432

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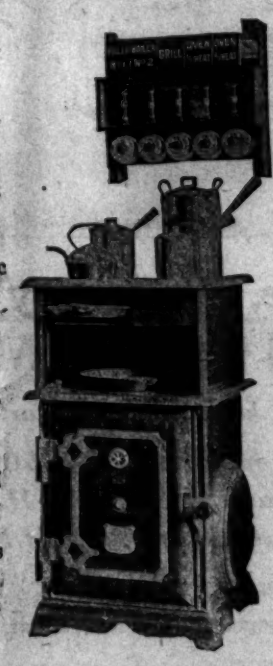

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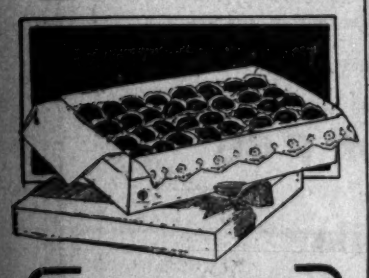

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AUSTRIA RESERVES FULL LIBERTY TO OWN LEGAL RIGHTS IN ANCONA CASE

America's Discussion With Germany Establishes No Rule for Vienna

EXPLANATIONS ARE ASKED

Meanwhile Bomb Plotters In United States Transfer Their Activities

New York, December 16.—Predictions are freely made this afternoon that unless Germany exercises a moderating influence on her ally, the relations between Austria-Hungary and this country will be broken within a measurable period of time.

The Austro-Hungarian reply to the Ancona Note of the United States had not been received officially this afternoon, but the newspapers' summary of it, cabled via London from Vienna, justified the most pessimistic views.

In official circles it was stated that the points raised by Vienna would result in another and this time a final Note, reiterating in a more drastic form the demands made in the Note published last Sunday.

The Administration is determined to suffer a breach of relations with Austria unless its demands are satisfied. Experienced observers, however, expect that Count Bernstorff, at the twelfth hour, will act as the *deus ex machina* and offer on behalf of the Teutonic allies an acceptable "formula" for the settlement of the controversy.

The Austrian Reply

Amsterdam, December 16.—The Austrian reply to the American Note on the sinking by a submarine of the Italian liner Ancona, in which American lives were lost, was handed to the American Ambassador in Vienna, Mr. Penfield, on Tuesday. The Note says that in view of the sharpness with which the United States believed it necessary to censure the commander of the submarine and the firmness with which the demands addressed to the Austro-Hungarian Government appear to have been brought forward, it might be expected that the American Government would clearly give the actual circumstances whereupon it relies.

The representation of the circumstances contained in the United States Note, says Austria, does not give at all sufficient reasons for blaming the commander and the Austro-Hungarian Government, even if the representation proves correct in all its points.

Explanations Asked

The American Government has also omitted to indicate the persons to whose statements it refers and to whom it apparently believes it must attribute a higher degree of unworthiness than to the command of the Imperial and Royal Navy. As to the number, names, and details concerning the fate of the American citizens who at the critical moment were on board the Ancona the American Note does not give any explanation.

But in view of the fact that the Washington Cabinet has now given a positive declaration that at the above-mentioned incident subjects of the United States have come to grief the Austro-Hungarian Government is, in principle, prepared to enter into an exchange of opinion with the American Government. But in the first instance it must raise the question why the American Government mentioned an exchange of correspondence which it had had with another Government about another affair (the Lusitania).

The Austro-Hungarian Government is the less able to follow the Washington Cabinet in this unusual way as it in no way possesses a knowledge of all the correspondence referring to it.

The Austro-Hungarian Government must leave it to the Washington Cabinet to draw up the individual legal maxims which the commander of the submarine is alleged to have violated.

If the American Government intended to express an opinion that a precedent exists for the present case, the Austro-Hungarian Government must declare that it preserves full liberty to urge its own legal interpretation during the discussion of the Ancona case.

The Government expresses to the Ambassador its full sympathy with the victims.

Scared Plotters

New York, December 15.—There is good reason for believing that the drastic steps taken by the United States Government have been more successful than was generally supposed in breaking up the German spy system in this country.

The dismissal of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen and the impending dismissal of the Austrian Consul-General von Nuber and other officials, combined with the fresh exposures of the incendiary plots executed by their agents in California, have caused a panic in the German and Austrian camps. Two nights ago a meeting of the conspirators was held in the German Club, New York. The opinion seems to have been unanimous that the organisation must undergo a complete transformation. Accordingly, preparations were made to transfer to Bulgarians, Albanians, and Turks the criminal activities which have hitherto been entrusted to Germans and Austrians.

A commission of three men, according to information gathered by the Secret Service, was appointed to travel in every part of the country, which, with characteristic Teuton thoroughness, had been mapped into districts, and to instruct new agents in the duties they are expected to perform. One of these duties is to set fire to ships carrying sugar to the Allies.

Indictment of Von Brincken

The indictment of Baron Wilhelm von Brincken, a member of the staff of the German Consulate at San Francisco, Charles Crowley, detective, and Mrs. Margaret Cornell on charges of arson and other crimes of violence is one of the heaviest blows struck at the Teutonic organisation. The investigation of their cases has brought to light some 300 letters and telegrams, one of which mentioned a person characterised as "P"—presumably Captain von Papen—whose decision was awaited regarding the price to be paid for the destruction of powder plant at Pinolo, California.

One of the chief witnesses was Johannes Henrikus van Koolbergen, who testified to being hired by Baron von Brincken to make clockwork bombs and fix them in thermos bottles. He received £1 for each bomb and a bonus for each explosion on board ships laden with goods intended for the Allies. He was further employed to blow up a bridge in Canada. For this he received £350.

British Babies and The War

London, December 15.—It is a truism that it is essential for British national safety and commercial prosperity that we, as a nation, increase in population at least as fast as our rivals, says a physician in The Daily Mail.

That we have not been carrying out this duty to ourselves for a long time past is proved by unquestionable statistics. Other nations, it is true, are in the same position; a wave of diminishing birth-rates has spread all over the civilised world. But it has affected different countries with varying intensity, and the result is that, relatively to our present great antagonist in war and future rival in the world's trade, we come out very badly.

It is said, of course, and with sound reason, that it is better in many ways for a nation to rear small healthy, capable families than to produce a large number of children for whom there are not sufficient food, clothing, houseroom, or other conditions essential to good health and efficiency. That is all very well; but we have seen plainly in the course of the war that numbers count for a great deal. We must keep up our numbers, we must carry out the design of Providence that we should be fruitful and multiply, or some time in the not distant future we shall perish and shall disappear from the category of great nations.

The following figures show what the trend is at present and has been for some considerable time.

In the year 1876 the birth-rate in this country attained the highest point on record—viz., 36.3 per thousand living; in 1913, the year for which the last annual report is issued, the rate had fallen to 23.9 per thousand.

Thus for every three births in 1876, in proportion to population, there were only two births the year before last. No other figures are really needed to prove the need for some measures to arrest the tendency which, if it is allowed to develop, will weaken us relatively to our national rivals to a dangerous and perhaps a disastrous degree. As, however, 1876 was a record year I give the decrease in periods of five years, taking the figures from an excellent paper read recently by Dr. Louis C. Parker at the Royal Sanitary Institute. These are as follows:

Average Annual Birth-rate	
1871-5	35.5
1881-5	33.5
1891-5	30.5
1901-5	28.2
1911-14	24.0

Thus, whether we look at it in single years or in quinquennial periods, the birth-rate has fallen by the amazing amount of one-third during the last forty-four years.

* * *

As to the effect of this change on the increase of population, which is also dependent to some extent on the death and emigration rates, I shall presently treat. First let us consider three important factors influencing the birth-rate. Statistics show that since 1871 the relative proportion (to the whole population) of women of marriageable ages has increased from 231 to 249 per thousand. If no combating causes were active, this factor should have increased the birth-rate to 38.10, whereas there is an actual decrease to 23.9 per thousand. But two antagonistic factors have entered into action. The first is a decrease in the proportion of married persons from 60 per thousand of the marriageable population in 1871 to 46 per thousand in 1911. (This is the latest year given by the Registrar-General.) The second is the increasing average age at which people marry. Besides these there is, of course, the growing disinclination of married people to have large families. The effect of this factor on the diminishing birth-rate cannot be put in figures, but it is admittedly very great.

The death-rate has decreased from 20.9 in the years 1871-5 to 13.5 in the years 1911-14, and on balance we find that the population has increased at the following rates:—

Average Annual Increase of Population	
1871-5	14.6
1881-5	13.8
1891-5	12.0
1901-5	12.2
1911-14	10.4

The fall in the rate of increase of population in the last forty-four years has been over 40 per cent.

* * *

Let us contrast the course of the birth-rate here at home with that of some of the principal countries, for that is the really vital point. The figures are taken from the Registrar's latest annual report:—

Birth-rates of Other Countries

	1887.	1912.	Decrease.
England and Wales	31.9	23.8	8.1
Austria	28.6	21.3	7.3
Hungary	44.2	36.3	7.9
Germany	36.9	28.3	8.6
Russia	47.5	44.0 (1909)	3.5
France	23.5	19.0	4.5
Italy	38.9	32.4	6.5
Belgium	29.7	22.6	7.1
Bulgaria	38.2	41.7 (1910)	3.7*
Servia	46.3	38.0	8.3

* Increase.

What appears from this table is that the fall in our own birth-rate is little greater than that of most of the foreign countries given, but on the other hand we were in a worse position in the first year of the table and we are so now.

If we are to hold our own in the world we must have plenty of capable men and women. That we shall not have if the present trend continues. But how is this to be checked? Obviously we must return to our former habit of rationally early marriages, not the marriages of very youthful people, which are justly condemned, but marriages of men and women as soon as they reach full physiological development. We must try to develop, or redevelop, the love of motherhood among women. And we must in some way bring home to men that married life, with all its inevitable troubles, is far happier than bachelor life in spite of its freedom.

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With them we received a nice range of Ladies' Raincoats and Overcoats and also a nice selection of Silk Stockings for Ladies. Ask to see the $1.25 Silk Hose, a marvellous value.

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We believe that the service we render you is equally as important as the shoes themselves.

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Walk-Over Shoe Store

17 Nanking Road.

Catalogue and Price List Sent upon request.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 22, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate:	72.75
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash .....per tael	1835
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2-7¼ Tls.	7.68
Exch. @ 73—Mex. $	10.52
Peking Bar	393
Native Interest	.03

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.92
Ex., N.Y. on London T.T....$	4.76⅝
Consols .....£	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	2-7¼
London	Demand	2-7⅛
India	T.T.	193½
Paris	T.T.	360½
Paris	Demand	361
Hamburg	T.T.	—
Hamburg	Demand	—
New York	T.T.	61¾
New York	Demand	61⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	75¼
Japan	T.T.	81
Batavia	T.T.	140½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	2-8¼
London	4 m-s. Docy.	2-8⅝
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	2-8⅞
London	6 m-s. Docy.	2-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	379
Hamburg	4 m-s.	—
New York	4 m-s.	65¼

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JANUARY

£1	Hk. Tls.	7.02
Hk. Tls. 1	Francs	3.92
,, ,, 1	Marks	2.94
Gold $ 1	Hk. Tls.	1.48
Hk. Tls. 1	Yen	1.34
,, ,, 1	Rupees	2.14
,, ,, 1	Roubles	2.28
,, ,, 1	Mex. $	1.50

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK,

Exchange Quotations

On Germany—		
Tel. Transfers	267	nom.
Demand	267½	,,
Bank Drafts, 4 m-s. ..	267	,,
Credits, 4 m-s.	—	
Docy. Bills, 4 m-s.	313	
Docy. Bills, 6 m-s.	316	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.7125
Chinese Dollars, 72.625
On Peking, Demand, 105⅝
On Tientsin, Demand, 106¼
On Newchwang, Demand, 81 1/32
On Hankow, Demand, 103¼
On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/16
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¾
On Foochow, Demand, 98 7/16
On Amoy, Demand, 72½
On Swatow, Demand, 97 7/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63⅝
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/16
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, 88¼

January 22, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation, First Latex:
Spot: 3s. 6¾d. Paid and Buyers.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7¼d. Paid and Buyers.
Tendency of market: Irregular. Closing steadier.
Last Quotation, London, January 20:—
Spot: 3s. 6¾d. to 3s. 7¼d.
April to June delivery: 3s. 7½d. to 3s. 7¾d.
Tendency of market: Steady.

U. K. METAL MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, January 21.—Following are today's metal market prices:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G.M.B. f.o.b.	89	0	0
American Electrolytic 99 90% Copper f.o.b.	118	0	0
Soft Lead "Spanish" f.o.b.	31	0	0
Standard Tin (Cash)	178	15	0
Spelter (ordy. soft) f.o.b...	84	10	0
Standard Tin (3 Months) .	179	0	0

Commercial Cables

Reuter's Service.

London, January 21.—Following are today's rates and prices:—
Consols 2½% for account. £59⅛
Cheques on London at Paris Fcs.27.94
Bar Silver Spot ..... 27d.
Egyptian Cotton Brown... 11s. 25d.
Scinde and Bengal Cotton. 6s. 05d.
Mid-American Cotton ..... 8s. 09d.
Plantation Rubber (Feb.-March) ..... 3s. 7d.
Indian Tea ..... 9⅝d.
Ceylon Tea ..... 9¾d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.

102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, January 14.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The volume of business for the most part of this week has been maintained at last week's level, but at the close the market is somewhat quieter, the probable causes being rumours of a slight tightening of money in Shanghai and the reported unwillingness of the Banks to increase advances to any extent at present rates. On the whole the check is healthy.

With Shanghai a fairly large Cotton business has been done, and a quite a number of shares have been sold to the North where the market seems inclined to take more at current rates.

London quotes Rubber 3s. 9¼d. per lb. and the share market has slackened slightly in consequence. Business in Rubber stocks has been somewhat restricted, particularly amongst cautious investors, owing to the public's inability to find out before investing in any particular Rubber stock whether the Company is amongst those who sold their 1916 crop in the neighborhood of 2s. 0d. A fair number of Companies who sold are reported to have done so, and it were well therefore that the investor should make all due enquiries before deciding on his stock. In Shanghai Rubber stocks the market has been very lively, and a large business has been done.

Banks.—Honkong Banks are in steady demand at $800 with very few transactions reported. The final dividend for 1915 is announced as £2 3s. per share less income tax and a bonus of 5s. per share.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are wanted at the advanced rate of $912½. Cantons could be placed at $415, North Chinas at Tls. 180 and Yangtszes at $265, with no business reported.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have buyers at $152½ and Hongkong Fires at $410.

Shipping.—Douglases in the beginning of the week advanced to $115 business done for cash, but on Thursday the market fell away to $112½ sellers, again recovering on the following day to $112½ buyers and closing with $114 done for January. Indos during the week have reached as high as $185 for March with $182 done for cash. At the close the quotation is $180 for cash Preferred have come to business to a fair extent at $53½ and $53 for March and Deferred have been done as high as $133 for March, closing at $131. Star Ferries are a quiet market at $37½. Steamboats could be placed at $20¼.

Refineries.—China Sugars on rumours of an excellent year have advanced to $130 for cash with $133½ done for March. Luzons continue to offer at $37.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats again provided one of their periodical sensations when on Thursday the output came through at 248 tons against the previous days output of 133. The market immediately responded, rising from Tls. 35 to Tls. 38½ buyers for cash but has since gone back to Tls. 37½ business done for cash. Raubs are quiet at $3.25. Kailans are offering at 30s. Ural Caspians have sellers at 38s. 9d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have changed hands to a fair extent at $77 and $77½ for cash, closing with buyers offering $76. Hongkong Docks have come to business again at $82½ for the old and $78½ for the new shares. Shanghai Docks have advanced to Tls. 60 and Hongkew Wharves at Tls. 92½ are quiet with nothing doing. New Engineerings are wanted at Tls. 9.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates have buyers at $103, Hongkong Lands at $105, Hongkong Hotels at $109, West Points at $81, and Kowloon Lands at $40, whilst Humphreys Estates are offering at $6¾.

Coton Mills.—Ewos have come to business at Tls. 150 and Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 93, and Tls. 92½ both quotations being slightly in advance of last week's figures. Internationals are wanted at Tls. 72 and Kung Yiks have been the medium of a fair business at the advanced rate of Tls. 15 closing with buyers at this rate. Laou Kung Mows are wanted at Tls. 72, Yangtszepoos at Tls. 6, and Soy Chees at Tls. 40.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics have changed hands at $43½ and China Light and Powers continue to offer at $4.70. Hongkong Trams have advanced to a buying rate of $5½ after a small business done at the rate.

The Hongkong Tramway Company approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending January 16 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.
This year	$10,554
Last year	9,873
Increase	681
Decrease	—

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital .... Tls. 500,000.00
Paid Up Capital. ..... Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.

Assurance Fund
(31-3-'15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed
Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI
Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

Chairman: Mr. Tang Shao-yi
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches all over China.

Fire and Marine	*LIFE*
Capital $1,200,000.	Capital $1,000,000

The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.

LO SUN, Manager. YEH TSEU-CHIEN, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital	**£1,500,000**
Subscribed Capital	**1,125,000**
Paid-up Capital	**562,500**
Reserve Fund	**500,000**

Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted. INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited
(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	,,	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	,,	20,000,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

March 10, 1915.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.
9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.
Paid-up Capital $100,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.
Currency Exchange a speciality.
Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.
Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.
Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHUN, General Manager

Commercial Bank of China
Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL, Chief Manager.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Geschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bankok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Taiping
Foochow	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tientsin
Yokohama	Hankow	New York

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital	**Frs.**	**48,000,000.00**
Reserves	,,	**48,000,000.00**

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital .....Francs **45,000,000**
1/3 of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai
BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Societe Generals pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
IN LONDON: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,000,000
	$33,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy [Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. P. H. Holyoak.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STAHB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Sagon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Penang	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
Capital contributed by the Chinese Government ...	Kpg. Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD
Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
LYONS: Societe Generale pour favorise le Development u Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.
HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny (Dairen) o-A	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S.	$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits .....U.S.	4,210,000
	U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A, Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital ...	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Taels and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum; in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Tales or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

5671.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—	
Glds. 50,000,000	(about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—	
Glds. 9,237,150	(about £769,762)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA.
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

J. R. DER KINDEREN, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

Founded in 1889. Shanghai. Founded in 1889.
Branches at
Berlin W., Unter den Linden 31.
Hamburg, Schauenburgerstrasse 24.

Calcutta	Kobe	Tsinanfu
Canton	Peking	Tsingtau
Hankow	Singapore	Yokohama
Hongkong	Tientsin	

Share Capital.....Tls. 7,500,000
Current accounts kept in Taels and Dollars.
Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Telegraphic Address: Berlin,
Hamburg: "Chinabank."
Eastern branches:
"Teutonia."

London Bankers
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons.
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.
Deutsche Bank (Berlin) London Agency.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft.
Dresdnes Bank.

The following Banks and Banking houses are represented on the Board of Directors:
Bank fuer Handel and Industrie, Berlin.
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.
Deutsche Bank, Berlin.
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft, Berlin.
Dresdnes Bank, Berlin.
Mendelssohn and Co., Berlin.
National Bank fuer Deutschland, Berlin.
Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt ..
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.
Sal. Oppenheim jr. and Co., Cologne.
A Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein, Cologne.
Bayerische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich.

H. FROM, Manager.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$50 Sa.
Charterod	£52.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 187½ N.
Cathay, ordy.	2.65 B.
Cathay, pref.	6.70 B.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$415.
North China	Tls. 182½ S.
Union of Canton	$950 B.
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$152½ B.
Hongkong Fire	$410.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 130 B.
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	86s. 6d. B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 16 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54 Sa.
Kochien	Tls. 20 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 11½ B.
Oriental Cons.	37s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 3 S.
Raub	Tls. 3.35 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$82.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 60 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls.92½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	$77 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 106 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 105½
Wei-hai-wei Land	Tls. 3.
Central Stores	$7 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 61 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 52 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 142½ B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 111 B.
International	Tls. 73 B.
International Pref.	Tls.76.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 71 B.
Soy Chee	Tls. 41¼ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 90½ Sa.
Kung Yik	Tls. 13.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 110 B.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Br'y	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$130 Sa.
Green Island	$10.20 S.
Langkats	Tls. 37½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 135 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$62½.
Lane, Crawford	$100 Sa.
Moutrie	$38 N.
Watson	$6.90 B.
Weeks	$19 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 19 B.
Amherst	Tls. 2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 17¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 6.95 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 46½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 2.45 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 7.60 B.
Bute	Tls. 2.05 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 17 B.
Cheng	Tls. 5½
Consolidated	Tls. 5.65 B.
Dominion	Tls. 19 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 13½ B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 28 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 13 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.55 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 23½ B.
Karan	Tls. 19½
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 16¼ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 26¼ B.
Padang	Tls. 21.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 15¾ B.
Permata	Tls. 6¾ B.
Repah	Tls. 1.80.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.45 B.
Seekee	Tls. 10¼ B.
Semambu	Tls. 2.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 25½ B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 5½ B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7¼ B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 3 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 17¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 8.85 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3½ B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 11¾ B.
Tebong	Tls. 38 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.80.
Ziangbe	Tls. 9¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 160 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 B.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2 N.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 91½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 31 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 95 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 300.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for January 21 was 210 tons."

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 22, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Shanghai Cotton Tls. 90.50
H. and S. Banks $850.00
Langkats Tls. 37.50
S'hai Tugs (Pref.) Tls. 54.00
New Eng. Tls. 10.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
Ayeh Tawah Tls. 46.50
Consolidated Tls. 5.65
Java Consolidated Tls. 28.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 16.25
Pengkalans Tls. 15.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.85
Tebongs Tls. 37.50
Tebongs Tls. 38.00
Shanghai Pahangs Tls. 3.00
Seekees Tls. 10.50
Kroewoeks Tls. 26.25
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.95

Direct Business Reported:

New Eng. Tls. 10.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25
Bukits Tls. 7.60
Chemors Tls. 2.75

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 22, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75 cash
Gulas Tls. 13.25 cash
Gulas Tls. 13.50 cash
Gulas "B" Tls. 13.50 cash
Pengkalans Tls. 15.75 cash
Java C'dateds Tls. 28.00 cash
Contracts $7.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 37.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 38.00 cash
Senawangs Tls. 25.50 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.25 cash
Langkats Tls. 37.50 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.15 cash
Chengs Tls. 5.55 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 17.30 January.

Direct

Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75 cash
Seekees Tls. 10.00 cash
Langkats Tls. 37.25 January
Java C'dateds Tls. 28.00 cash
Almas Tls. 19.25 cash
Almas Tls. 19.50 January
Pahangs Tls. 3.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 3.10 cash
Kotas Tls. 16.25 cash
Semambus Tls. 2.35 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.75 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.70 cash
Butes Tls. 2.05 cash
Bukits Tls. 7.60 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 18.25 March
Kapalas Tls. 1.60 cash
Chempedaks Tls. 17.50 cash
Dominions Tls. 19.25 cash
Senawangs Tls. 26.00 January

Hankow Export Market

Hankow, January 12:—The following export returns are compiled under the direction of the Hankow General Chamber of Commerce:—

The prices quoted are for the net shipping weight exeluding cost of packing for export.

	Tls. Piculs	Week ended Per picul. Jan. 4 Piculs.
Cowhides, Best selected	60.00	5,197
" Seconds	—	
Buffalo hides, No.1	—	—
" " 10-35 lbs.		
" " 36-60 "		
Goatskins, Untanned, chiefly white color, average 2lbs. 50% short, 30% med. and 20% long hair; (Pieces)	—	62,900
Buffalo Horns, average 3lbs. each	—	—
White China Grass, Wuchang &-or Poochi (Hemp or Ramie)	—	4,489
" Sinshan and-or Chayu " "	—	
Green China Grass, Szechuen	—	
Jute (Abutilon)	—	
White Vegetable Tallow Kinchow	13.50	2,857
" " Pingchow and-or Macheng	13.50	
" " Mongyu	10.50	
Green Vegetable Tallow, Kiyu	12.00	
Animal Tallow	14.50	874
Gallnuts, Usual shape	17.00	1,382
" Plum "	20.00	
Cotton	—	16,039
Black Bristles, Riffings 2½" 2¾" 3" 3¼" 3½" 3¾" 4"		
10 10 10 10 10 10 6	—	201
4¼" 4½" 4¾" 5" 5¼" 5½" 5¾" 6"		
6 6 6 3 1 1 ½ ½%—100%		
Turmeric	—	—
Sesamum Seed, White	3.80	24,937
" " Yellow		
" " Red		
" " Black		
Yellow Beans	—	15,711
*Broad Beans	—	
Sesamum Seed Oil	—	91
Groundnuts (with shells)	—	24,904
" (shelled)	—	
Wood Oil	10.80	3,029
Tea Oil	10.50	410
Bean Oil	8.00	2,954

*Quantities include Beans of all kinds.

SEE BUSINESS LOSS

Japanese Steamers Expect To Be Affected By C.P.R. Resumption

Victoria, B.C., December 18.—According to advices from the Orient the pending resumption of the Canadian Pacific mail service is expected to affect to a large degree the Japanese steamship companies, although the increase of the bottoms on the Pacific is admitted to be good for trade and commerce between North America and the Far East.

Some Japanese papers declare they cannot understand the object of England, which has chartered many steamers of other companies, and releases the steamships of the Canadian Pacific.

Hot Rag As Motor Starter

Motorists whose cars are difficult to start in cold weather should remember that a rag dipped in hot water and wrapped around the carburetor will usually cause the motor to start promptly, says the Scientific American. The reason is found in the condensation of gasoline on the carburetor walls. The hot rag helps to vaporize this liquid fuel.

MAIL SCHEDULE.

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	Brit.	Fren	Ger.	USA	Russ.	Jap.	Register.
Today.									
Hongkong and Canton	Suwa Maru	8.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Suwa Maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	N9.30*	9.00*
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hankow	Kiangfoo	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangfoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Tomorrow.									
Southern ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, E'rope, via Suez	Kashmir		E10 30*	10.30*	..	..	10.30*	..	10.00*
Hongkong and Canton	Kashmir	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Hongkong and beyond	Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	R'1.00*	10.30*
Europe via Suez	Kashmir	10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00*
Honkong	Linan		10.30*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Linan	12.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	noon
Ningpo	Shengking	..	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hain Peking	3.30	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin (E'day except Sunday)	Train	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Yingchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy	Hangchow	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Kiangyu	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kiangyu	9.00							A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Feiching	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Amoy, Swatow	Hangchow	9.00	..	5.00	..	..	5.00	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	G9.00	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tuesday, Jan. 25.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Tungchow	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
Japan & U. S. A.	Chikuzen M.	12.30					..	..	noon
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chikuzen M.	..	K12 30	0.30	..	..	0.30	11.00	0.30
Hongkong and Canton	Persia Maru	3.00	..				..	..	2.30
Hongkong and beyond	Persia Maru	..	..	..	..	S4.00		T4.00	3.30
Hongkong	Persia Maru		4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Luenyi	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Tückwo		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Tuckwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
River Ports	Luenyi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Ningpo and Wenchow	Poochi	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Wednesday, Jan. 26.									
Hongkong and beyond	Porthos	..	11.00*	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Porthos	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*
S. ports, Straits, India, U.S.A	Porthos			Fnoon	..	noon	..	..	11.30*
Europe via Suez	Porthos	11.45*	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.15*
Hankow	Kinling	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Shangtung		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Kinling	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Hongkong and Canton	Shangtung	9.00		4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	A5.00
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	G9.00	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Thursday, Jan. 27.									
Japan, U.S.A.	Yawata Maru	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Yawata Maru	..	M1.00	1.00	..	..	1.00	L1.30	1.00
Friday, Jan. 28.									
Japan via Nagasaki		2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.30
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	..	D2.30	..	..	T4.00	3.30
Frisco via Japan & Honolulu	Chiyo Maru	3.30	..	..	..	..		..	3.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada Honolulu U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	..	4.00	..	H4.00	4.00	..	3.30
Nagasaki, Kobe, Y'hama, Hon'lu Canada, U.S.A., Europe	Chiyo Maru	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	3.30
Hankow	Poyang		5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan, & U.S.A.	Chikugo Maru	3.30		..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Poyang	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	A5.00
Japan, U.S.A., Europe	Chikugo M.		P5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	O9.00	3.30
Saturday, Jan. 29.									
Japan and U.S.A.	Awa Maru	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.00
Moji, Kobe, Y'hama Canada U.S.A. Europe	Awa Maru	..	..	3.30	..	J3.30	3.30	..	3.00
Japan, U.S.A. & Europe	Awa Maru	..	U3 30	..	..	..	..	Q4.00	3.30
Europe via Siberia	via Pukow	G9.00	H8.30	C8.00	..	..	..	..	..

An asterisk (*) denotes a.m.

A Supplementary Chinese Registration 8 to 9 p.m.

B Mail closes 8.30 to 9.00 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

C Mail closes 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration to 5 p.m.

D Registration and Money orders 2 p.m.

E Parcel post 4 p.m. on Saturday, January 22.

F Money orders on France and foreign countries issued daily until noon. Parcel post per French mail s.s. Porthos will close at noon on Tuesday, January 25.

G Registration 8.30 p.m.

H Postal money orders and parcel post until 3 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders noon.

J Postal money orders and Parcel post until 2.30 p.m.

K Registration noon.

L Letters and boxes with declared value 1 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 0.30 p.m.

M Registration 12.30 p.m.

N Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m.

O Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m., and Money orders 3 p.m.

P Registration 4.30 p.m.

Q Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post 3 p.m. and Money orders noon.

R Money orders 10 a.m.

S Registration 3.30 p.m.

T Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and Money orders 3 p.m.

U Registration 3 p.m.

British Post Office:—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evenings during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office:—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Japanese Post Office:—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dairy, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

German Post Office:—Mails for Chinkiang, Nanking and Hankow close every day at 11 a.m. and 9 p.m. and for Tsinanfu, Tientsin and Peking, via Pukow, at 9 p.m.

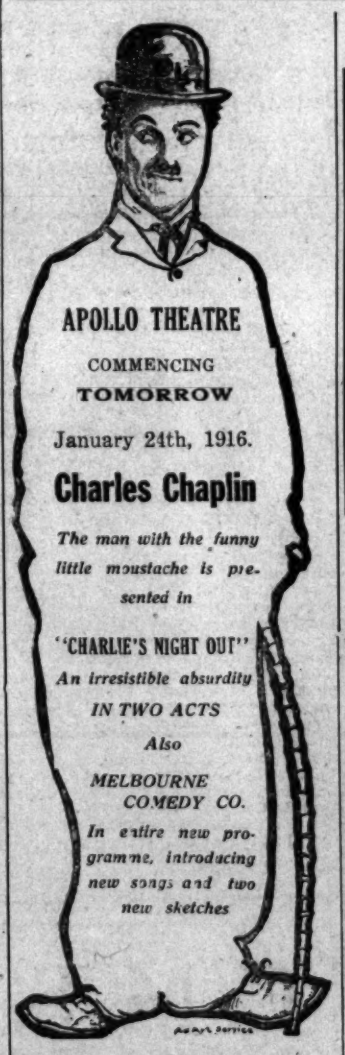
Mails for Hankow closes every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration to 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outport Mails

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily a.m. p.m.
Nanziang also Kiatinghsien and Lotien, Anting, Kunshan also Shatow, Fowkiao, Taitsang, Tsientun and Pacheng, Soochow, also Chenmu, Wusih, Wanglin, Changchow, Tahyang, Chinkiang and Yangchow, Nanking	7.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	6.15
Soochow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and North China	9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and Yangchow, Nanking and all River Ports	11.45
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Changchow, and intermediate places	4.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, and N'king & North China	9.00
Shanghai-Nanking Train	
Sinchwang, Tsipao and Szeking, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtie, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Tangsi and Hangchow also Huchow	6.00
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing and Tangsi, Siashih and Tunghsiang, Changan also Shimen and Shimenwan, Linping and Hangchow also Shaoshing and Siaoshan	12.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.30
Shanghai-Hangchow train	
Woosung also Paoshan and Kiangwan	6, 7.30, 9.30, 11.10 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.15 p.m.
Woosung Train	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow D.	7.00
Steamer	
Shanghai	
Steamer	
Tsungmi and Paochen	8.30
Steam Launch every other day	
Phsinchen, Chuking, Pinghu, Tsingpu and Chungku, Paihokang & Chukiakio.	8.30
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Nankiao	8.30
Steam Launch	
Huchow, Nanzing & Linghu.	11.00
Steam Launch	
Minghong and Tukahong Nankiao	noon
Steam Launch	
Tangsi	noon
Steam Launch	
Haimenting and Miaochen.	3.00
Steam Launch	
Chowpu	7.00
Steam Launch	
Tatwan, Nankwei Fenghsien and Sinchang	8.00
Steam Launch	
Tachang	9.00
Courier	
Kiangnan Arsenal.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Siccawei & Taipoo.	8, 9, 10, 11, 12 a.m. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.
Chwansha	7.00
Foot Boat	

AMUSEMENTS



APOLLO THEATRE

COMMENCING

TOMORROW

January 24th, 1916.

Charles Chaplin

The man with the funny little moustache is presented in

"CHARLIE'S NIGHT OUT"

An irresistible absurdity

IN TWO ACTS

Also

MELBOURNE COMEDY CO.

In entire new programme, introducing new songs and two new sketches

APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for January 21st, 22nd and 23rd.

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

Do not fail to see

CHARLES CHAPLIN

In a Screaming Farce Comedy entitled

"CHARLIE'S NEW JOB"

In Two Parts.

It is the most mirth-provoking comedy yet produced by Charles Chaplin.

EILEEN MELBOURNE

and

ADA EDNEY

Introducing New Songs

PATHE'S BRITISH AND FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting all the latest War Incidents.

"A LITTLE FLOWER GIRL"

Pathe's Exclusive Drama in THREE REELS, Beautifully coloured, featuring Mlle Fromet.

LYCEUM THEATRE

THE GRAND PANTOMIME

ALI BABA

WILL BE PRESENTED AGAIN UPON THURSDAY, JAN. 27TH at 9.15 p.m.

This extra performance, given by special request, will take place under the distinguished patronage of V. Grosse, Esq., Consul-General for Russia, and the proceeds will be devoted to the

RED CROSS SOCIETY OF POLAND.

The Box Office will open at Messrs. Moutrie's, tomorrow, Jan. 24th, at 8 a.m. Usual prices to all parts. Boxes already engaged.

8546

TOWA THEATRE

Corner of Chapoo and Woochang Roads

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

PROGRAMME

For 21st, 22nd, 23rd and 24th Jan., 1916

"ARRAHNA POGUE"

Famous Irish drama in three parts

"FOR THE LOVE OF MABEL"

Keystone Comic

"GERMAN COMEDY PIERROT"

Comic

"FLYING FOX"

Interesting

"CURIOUS CREATURES OF POND LIFE"

Interesting.

VICTORIA THEATRE

NEW MOVING PICTURES

PROGRAMME

JANUARY 22nd and 23rd, 1916.

And Matinee Sunday, 23rd.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCES

by

HORACE GOLDIN

and his

POPULAR VAUDEVILLE COMPANY

Popular Prices

Commencing

Friday, Jan. 21st and until Monday, the 24th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

An all

Keystone Programme

THE FIRST AND THE BEST

Selection of Keystone Pictures of 1916

LAUGH AND LIVE LONG

MIRTH IS THE BEST MEDICINE For War Times.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

OVERSEAS CLUB

Notice to Members

A CONCERT

by

The British Members of the

S. V. C.

Will be Given on

January 26th, 1916,

at

The Masonic Hall

Admission by Ticket only. Tickets (Price $1.00) at Moutrie's on Friday, 21st.

The Shanghai Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTEE:

Sir E. D. Fraser, C.M.G., *President.*

A. W. Burkill	E. V. Hobbs, M.R.C.V.S
L. Midwood	H. Tiefenbacher
E. O. Cumming	Capt. G. Rabier
Dr. H. Fresson	O. M. Green
E. R. Hooper	J. K. Tweed
Col. C. D. Bruce	
K. J. McEuen	

The Labour of other Charities is divided among many associations, but this charity stands alone—the defender of defenceless dumb animals.

Those desirous of becoming members of the Society, the annual subscription to which is $2, will greatly oblige by forwarding same to undersigned, c/o Sun Insurance office.

D. V. WANOSTROCHT,
Acting Hon. Secretary & Treasure

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destination.	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
FOR AMERICA AND CANADA						
Jan 25	..	Boston etc.	Tuscan Prince	Br.	Burwash	Dodwell
" 25	P.M.	San Francisco	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Sent	A. T. Co
" 30	6.30*	Seattle	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Tori	N. Y. K.
Feb 3		New York via Cape	Indra	Br.		B & S
" 4	P.M	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
" 7	1.00	Seattle	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Tokawa	N. Y. K.
" 15	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
" 18	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A. T. Co.
" 18	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Bailey	C. P. R.
" 18	..	New York	St. Patrick	Br.		S. Tomes Co
" 27		Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	N Y K
Mar 2	..	New York	Indrashamba	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 17	P.M.	San Francisco etc.,	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Filmer	A. T. Co.
" 25	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	Davison	C. P. R.
Apr. 7	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
" 17	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
" 22	M. P.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	C P R
" 28	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	Bailey	C. P. R.
June 24	P.M.	Frisco, via Na'saki, H'lu	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
FOR JAPAN PORTS						
Jan 25	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikusen Maru	Jap.	Yashara	N. Y. K.
" 27	2.30	Moji, Kobe	Yawata Maru	Jap.	Kusano	N. Y. K.
" 28	P.M.	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
" 28	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.,	Chiyo Maru	Jap.	Bent	A. T. Co
" 29	noon	Kobe Yokohama	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
" 29	6.00*	Kobe Yokohama	Miyazaki Maru	Jap.	Teranaka	N. Y. K.
Feb 4	P.M.	Nagsaki, Kobe	Empress of Japan	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.						
Jan 23	noon	London via Cape	Suwa Maru	Jap.	Tokine	N. Y. K.
" 23	D.L.	London	Yangtsze	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.
" 24	P.M.	Marseilles etc.,	Kashmir	Br.	Stone	P & O
" 26	P.M.	Marseilles	Porthos	Fr.	Laurial	Cie M M
" 26	..	Australian ports	Eastern	Aus.	Carter	Gibb, L.
" 30	D.L.	Liverpool	Atrato	Br.	Williamson	o & S
" 31	P.M.	Genoa	Glenlogan	Br.	Henderson	Glen Line
" 31	..	Marseilles etc.,	Nellore	Fr.	King	P. & O.
Feb 2	..	Marseilles etc.,	Cordillere	Fr.	Mages	M. M.
" 2	D.L.	London	Helenus	Br.	Baker	B & S
" 6	..	Marseilles via Cape	Atsuta Maru	Jap.	Satoh	N. Y. K.
" 7	..	Bombay	Sardinia	Br.	Jeffery	P. & O.
" 10		Genoa, London	Mongara	Br.	Drake	P & O
" 15	D.L.	Liverpool	Pingsuey	Br.	Brown	B. & S.
" 16	D.L.	Liverpool	Knight Companion	Br.	Kendall	B. & S.
" 16	..	Marseilles etc.,	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Vallat	M M
" 20	..	Bombay	Namur	Br.	Collyer	P & O
FOR SOUTHERN PORTS						
Jan 23	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.
" 23	D.L.	Amoy	Shansi	Br.	Simons	B. & S.
" 23	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinyu	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 23	noon	Hongkong, Canton	Linan	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	Gibbs	B. & S.
" 24		Takao, Formosa	Niitaka Maru	Jap.	Ishikawa	N K K
" 24	4.00	Ningpo	Shengking	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.
" 25	D.L.	Amoy, Swatow.	Hangchow	Br.	Cain	B. & S.
" 25	A.M.	Hongkong, Canton	Feiching	Chi.	Baines	C.M.SN.Co.
" 25	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Foochi	Chi.	Taylor	C.M.SN.Co.
" 25	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	Jones	B. & S.
" 25	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia Maru	Jap.	Hashimoto	A T Co
" 26	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	China	Am.	Thompson	C.M.S.S. Co
" 27	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	Meathrel	C N
Feb 1	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Togo	A T. Co
FOR NORTHERN PORTS						
Jan 23	A.M.	Chefoo	Hsinchi	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.S.N.Co
" 23	..	Dairy	George	Rus	Oral	K M A
" 23	noon	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	Meyrick	B. & S.
" 23	D.L.	Chefoo, Dairy	Singan	Br.	Mills	B. & S.
" 25	10.00*	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.
" 25	1.30	Dairy	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	Satoh	S. M. R.
" 28	P.M.	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	Poliakoff	R V F
" 28	D.L.	Tsingtau	Lienshing	Br.	Carle	J. M & Co.
FOR RIVER PORTS						
Jan 23	M.N.	Hankow, etc.,	Kiangfoo	Chi.	Miller	C.M.S.N.Co
" 24	M.N.	do	Tatoo Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	Gibb	J.M. & Co.
" 24	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	Lindstrom	C.M.SN.Co
" 24	M.N	do	Tehhsing	Br.	King	Geddes
" 25	M.N.	do	Nanyang Maru	Jap	Yasaki	N. K. K.
" 25	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	Frazier	B. & S
" 25	M N	do	Tuckwo	Br.	Phillip	S. M. & Co.
" 26	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN
" 26	M.N.	do	Kinling	Br.	Newcomb	B. & S.
" 26	M.N.	do	Tachi Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. K. K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	Carnaghan	B. & S.
" 28	M.N.	do	Talee Maru	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Jan 22	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 22	Swatow	Hangchow	999	Br.	Byers	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 22	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	Carlson	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 22	Foochow	Hsinyu	1629	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 21	Japan	Miyo Maru	888	Jap.	Nakayama	Kailan M.A.	
Jan 22	Hongkong	Linan	1356	Br.	Pottinger	B. & S	
Jan 22	Hankow	Tatung	1590	Br.	Jamieson	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 22		Yungshin	1468	Chi.	Hudson	N. S. N. Co.	N.S.C.W.
Jan 22	Hankow	Javary	782	Am.	Hellock	A. T. & Co	
Jan 22	Hankow	Tatoo Maru	1738	Jap.	Ikeda	N. K. K.	L P D W
Jan 22	Hankow	Kutwo	1227	Br.	Gibb	J. M. & Co	S H W
Jan 22	Japan	Chikusen Maru	2578	Jap.	Yasuhara	N. Y. K.	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 22	Hongkong	Yingchow	1049	Br.	Jones	B. & S.	
Jan 22	Hankow	Tehhsing	9851	Br.	King	Geddes	
Jan 22	Japan	Shinyi Maru	1336	Jap.	Taguchi	F. & Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 22	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	1681	Jap.	Inwood	N. K. K.
" 22	Dairen	Kobe Maru	1623	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R. Co
" 22	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	1203	Br.	Seliar	B. & S.
" 22	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	1924	Br.	Pickard	B. & S.
" 22	Wuhu	Koonshing	1338	Br.	Wright	J. M. & Co
" 22	Hongkong	Skipton Castle	2430	Br.	Jackson	Dodwell
" 22	Kiaochow	Wenchow	898	Br.	Purslow	B. & S.
" 22	Dairen	Unkai Maru	2083	Jap.	Tezaka	M.B.K.
" 22	Japan	Matsuyama M.	1920	Jap.	Yui	J. M. & Co
" 22	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	8099	Br.	Hopcraft	C P R
" 22	Ningpo	Anping	1159	Chi.	Paramore	C.M S.N Co

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents
Jan 22	w.h.w. C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	1223	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co
" 22	Takao, Foochow	Niitaka Maru	1642	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.
" 22	Hankow, etc.,	Siangyang M.	3335	Jap	Scott	N K K & Co
" 22	Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	2121	Br.	Ibbs	B. & S.
" 22	Foochow	Hsinyu	1027	Chi.	Richards	C.M.SN.Co.
" 22	Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Antilochus	Jan. 5
City of Colombo	Jan. 22
Glengyle	Nov. 25
Harima Maru	Dec. 18
Kamo Maru	Dec. 12
Kashima Maru	Dec. 26
Katori Maru	Nov. 28
Kioto	Dec. 14
Lycaon	Dec. 18
Mentor	Nov. 27
Mishima Maru	Jan. 9
Peleus	Dec. 31
Pyrrhus	Dec. 8
Suwa Maru	Jan. 22
Tydeus	Jan. 16
Yangtsze	Jan. 23

For Marseilles, etc.

Athos	Jan. 8
Polynesien	Dec. 8
Taki Maru	Jan. 19

For Bombay

Namur**	Dec. 12
Nankin**	Dec. 26
Novara**	Jan. 10

For Vancouver, etc.

Chicago Maru	Dec. 5
Hawaii Maru	Nov. 20
Hazel Dollar	Nov. 23
Ide Maru	Jan. 13
J. A. Moffett	Jan. 5
Sado Maru	Jan. 20
Shimpo Maru	Dec. 10
Tamba Maru	Dec. 19
Yokohama Maru	Dec. 28

For New York

Daylight S.V.	Nov. 9
Inverclyde	Nov. 28
Saint Bede	Nov. 13
Skipton Castle	Jan. 22

For San Francisco, etc.

Manila Maru	Dec. 24
Panama	Dec. 16
Shinyo Maru	Jan. 1
Tacoma Maru	Jan. 16
Tenyo Maru	Dec. 3

For Copenhagen

Indien (E.A.C.)	Nov. 4
Madala	Nov. 24
Yeddo	Nov. 21

**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

	Sailed	*Due
Alcinous	Jan. 1	Feb. 16
Atreus	Dec. 11	Jan. 26
Benalder	Dec. 4	Jan. 30
Benarty	Dec. 20	Feb. 10
Demodocus	Jan. 8	Feb. 18
Fushimi Maru	Jan. 15	Feb. 25
Glenstrae	Dec. 1	Feb. 28
Helenus	Nov. 27	Jan. 24
Hirano Maru	Jan. 29	Mar. 10
Karmala	Dec. 11	Jan. 27
Kitano Maru	Jan. 4	Feb. 11
Katori Maru	Feb. 4	Mar. 24
Knight Companion	Nov. 27	Jan. 28
Laertes	Nov. 20	Jan. 26
Laomedon	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Malta**	Feb. 5	Mar. 16
Miyazaki Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Monmouthshire	Dec. 5	Jan. 25
Namur**	Jan. 13	Feb. 3
Nankin**	Jan. 27	Feb. 17
Nagoya	Feb. 5	Mar. 23
Nore	Dec. 24	Feb. 10
Novara**	Feb. 10	Mar. 2
Pingsuey	Dec. 3	Jan. 26
Rhesus	Dec. 26	Feb. 4
Sardinia**	Dec. 30	Jan. 24
Telamachus	Oct. 30	Jan. 25
Teiresias	Jan. 18	Feb. 18
Teucer	Jan. 29	Mar. 26

FROM CALCUTTA

Japan	Jan. 7	Jan. 29

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Aki Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 8
Empress of Japan	Jan. 1	Feb. 4
Monteagle	Jan. 5	Feb. 18
Tamba Maru	Jan. 25	Feb. 22

FROM NEW YORK

City of Baroda	Nov. 20	Feb. 10
City of Bristol	Nov. 25	Jan. 25
Denbigh Hall	Dec. 8	Feb. 10
Egremont Castle	Nov. 6	Jan. 23
Grena	Nov. 24	Jan. 30
Indra	Nov. 20	Jan. 31
Indraghiri	Dec. 12	Feb. 15
Kansas	Oct. 27	Feb. 10
Kathlamba	Oct. 23	Jan. 25
Prometheus	Nov. 27	Jan. 30
St. Patrick	Oct. 24	Jan. 30
Tottori Maru	Dec. 24	Jan. 26
Welsh Prince	Nov. 12	Jan. 30

FROM MARSEILLES

Andre Lebon	Dec. 26	Jan. 27

FROM GOTHENBURG

Chile	Dec. 8	Feb. 15
Japan	Dec. 2	Feb. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.

Canada Maru	Feb. 8	Mar. 16
Chiyo Maru	Dec. 18	Jan. 28
Mexico Maru	Jan. 11	Feb. 15
Nippon Maru	Jan. 22	Feb. 30
Panama Maru	Jan. 7	Jan. 22
Shinyo Maru		Mar. 17
Tenyo Maru	Jan. 8	Feb. 18

*Due date is approximate
**Transhipment from Colombo

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. Miller, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, Jan. 24, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangyu, Capt. E. Lindstrom, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Capt. S. Yasaki, will be despatched from the N.Y.K. wharf on Tuesday, January 25, at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The str. Hsinyu, Capt. Richards, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The str. Niitaka Maru, Captain Y. Ishikawa, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on the 24th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The str. Feiching, Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The str. Poochi, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Tuesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, 9,000 tons, Capt. K. Hashimoto, will leave on Tuesday, January 25, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

HONGKONG via MANILA.—The str. Tenyo Maru, Capt. S. Togo, will leave on Tuesday, February 1, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 2 p.m. For passage apply to the American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO.—The str. Hsinchi, Capt. W. B. Wilks, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. Passengers booked to all points in America and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Company, Agents.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Chiyo Maru, 22,000 tons, Capt. E. Bent, will be despatched on Friday, January 28. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to the American Trading Co., Agents.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Kinling left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Foochow for Shanghai on Friday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 27th instant.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The new M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon, with the French mails of December 26, left Saigon for Shanghai on January 22 at 4 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung on Saturday, the 29th inst., and at Shanghai (South Manchuria Railway Co's Whangpoo Wharf) on the same day.

The P. and O. s.s. Sardinia with the London mail of December 11, left Hongkong on Friday, and is expected to arrive at Shanghai tomorrow. She brings 3,007 bales of Bombay yarn, and 3,055 bales of Bombay cotton.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the American mails left Kobe for Shanghai on Friday, January 21, at 9 p.m. and may be expected to arrive at Woosung tomorrow, the 24th instant at 1 a.m. and at Shanghai (M.M. Co. Lower Buoys) on the same day at 4 a.m.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Pingsuey left Singapore for Shanghai via Hongkong on January 20.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Tver (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Friday.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hongkong:—Misses M. and H. Sullivan, Mr. V. Read, Mr. G. H. Giffin, Mr. Martin and Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert.

Per I.-C. s.s. Kutwo from Hankow:—Mr. Mippline.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow:—Mrs. Henckendroff and child, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. P. D. Taylor, Mr. Ellis, Mr. Okura, Mr. Hatta, Mr. J. Bristow, and Mr. Y. Okda.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinyu from Foochow:—Bishop Lewis, and Mrs. W. L. Lewis, Mr. F. Cuttiss, and M. H. E. Liele.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow:—Mr. B. Buttland.

Passengers Departed

Per s.s. Tatung for Kiukiang:—Miss Morton.

Per s.s. Shengking for Ningpo:—Mrs. Nield.

Per s.s. Luchow for Hongkong:—Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Helen Hough, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Murphy, Messrs. N. L. Tabaferro and F. S. Hudson.

Per s.s. Yingchow for Hongkong:—Miss H. E. Hendricks.

Per s.s. Hsinyu for Foochow:—Mrs. Frank S. Niles, Messrs. Whang Ziang-ling, Chen Kung-wei, Harry Hussey and Gomes.

Per s.s. Kingsing for Chefoo:—Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy.

Per s.s. Kwongsang for Hongkong:—Mr. G. H. Bowker.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 10.30 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the P. and O. s.s. Kashmir will leave the Customs jetty at noon.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Captain	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albanga	2769	Ger.	Carlsen	Carlowitz	N G L B 2
Jan 20	C'wangtao	Astrachan	1541	Rus	Grosberg	K M A	K.M.A.W.
Jan 21	Japan	Asosan Maru	1221	Jap.	Sana	M. B. K.	10 p.
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4284	Aus.	Tricovich	Aus. Lloyd	B VI
Jan 18	Hongkong	Bessie Dollar	2838	Br.	Abernethy	R. Dollar Co	B XI
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3668	Aus.	Tarabuchia	Aus. Lloyd	C M E W
Jan 10	Dairy	City of Colombo	2909	Br.	Meria	Dodwell	P W E
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2557	Ger.	Voerbeek	H. D. & Co	B XIII
Jan 17	Japan	Daiya Maru	1685	Jap.	Goto	M B Co	H Y P W
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	1482	Ger.	Henze	H. D. & Co.	10 p.
Jan 20	Dairy	George	777	Rus	Oral	K M A	W W
Dec 24	Foochow	Hsean	887	Chi.	Wallace	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 17	Portland	Hugh Hogan	855	Am.	Forrest	J. M. & Co	10 p
Jan 20	Swatow	Hsiafung	1385	Chi.	Hamblin	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Dairen	Hatsushin Maru	820	Jap.	Yebiko	S. M. R.	W W
Jan 20	Hongkong	Heinchang	1120	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 21	Hankow	Heinchi	1826	Chi.	Wilks	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Sept 28	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1536	Chi.	Stewart	C.M.NS.Co	K N A C
Jan 8	Hongay	Kaho	921	Chi.	Hoeg	Moller & Co	M.B.K.W.
Jan 18	[illegible]	Kiangtsen	2012	Chi.	Glen	C.M.SN.Co	T K D W
Jan 20	Hongkong	Kwongsang	2283	Br.	Bichard	J. M. & Co.	S H W
Jan 21	Japan	Kashmir	5541	Br.	Stone	P & O	
Jan 21	Tientsin	Kiesging	1983	Br.	Meyrick	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Jan 21	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1460	Chi.	Conley	C.M.SN.Co	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 20	Hongkong	Luchow	1221	Br.	Davies	B. & S.	W T W
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Ratke	Melchers	N G L B 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Lehmann	Melchers	N G L B 1
Jan 21	Tsingtau	Niitaka Maru	1354	Jap.	Ishikawa	N. K. K.	L.P.D.W.
Jan 19	C'wangtao	Otaru Maru	1398	Jap.	Mori	M. B. K.	K.M.A.W.
Jan 21	Wenchow	Poochi	3367	Chi.	Hansen	C.M.SN.Co.	I K D W
July 30	Tsingtau	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	Artelt	H. A. L.	9 p.
July 30	Kobe	Silesia	5446	Aus	Martinolich	Aus. Lloyd	C M L W
Dec 11	Cruise	Store Nordiske	659	Dan	Christiansen	G.N.T.Co.	8 p.
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	Chinese	S N Co	K N D W
Jan 6	C'wangtao	Sagittarius	1546	Br.	Anderson	K.M.A.	K.M.A.W
Jan 20	Hankow	Siangyang M	2078	Jap.	Scott	N K K	N.Y.K.W.
Jan 21	Chefoo	Shansi	1984	Br.	Simons	B. & S.	W T W.
Jan 21	Japan	Suwa Maru	6864	Jap.	Murai	N Y K	
Jan 21	Swatow	Singan	1047	Br.	Mills	B. & S.	W T W.
Jan 21	Hongkong	Shengking	1034	Br.	McIntosh	B. & S.	W T W
Jan 21	Japan	Shinyi Maru	1336	Jap.	Noda	F & Co.	
Jan 17	Hongkong	Tuscan Prince	8293	Br.	Burwash	Dodwell	P W E
Jan 17	Tientsin	Tungwah	746	Chi.	Ross	C.M.SN.Co.	K.L.Y.W.
Jan 21	Chefoo	Tungchow	1263	Br.	Bennett	B. & S.	CNW
Jan 21	Japan	Yangtsze	1449	Br.	Hodgson	B. & S.	P W E

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings Canada, U.S., Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Japan....	Feb.	4
Monteagle	,,	18
Empress of Russia	Mch.	25
Empress of Japan....	Apr.	7
Empress of Asia	,,	22
Monteagle	,,	28
Empress of Russia ..	May	20
Empress of Japan....	June	9
Empress of Asia	,,	17
Monteagle	July	7
Empress of Russia ..	,,	15

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.S.	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	28 Jan.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	18 Feb.
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	17 Mar.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	11 Apr.
,,	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	6 May
,,	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	3 June
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	23 June.

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	10 Feb.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	6 Mar.
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	4 Apr.
,,	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000	tons	23 May
,,	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000	tons	20 June

From Nagasaki to Manila

S.S.	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000	tons	27 Feb.
,,	"CHIYO MARU"	22,000	tons	26 Mar.

From Shanghai to Manila and Hongkong

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000	tons	1 Feb.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM SHANGHAI TO HONGKONG VIA MANILA.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Jan. 26th., 1916.
FROM SHANGHAI TO SAN FRANCISCO
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
For further information, rates of passage, etc.
Apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI
Agent
'Phone 1886 First Floor Union Building.

RUSSIANS IN PERSIA OCCUPY SULTANABAD

German Consul Flees to Burujird; Another Force Is Beaten at Enzeti

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 21.—The Russian forces in Persia have occupied Sultanabad, 100 miles south-east of Hamadan. The enemy, with the German Consul, have fled to Burujird.

A telegram from Teheran states that, after a most difficult march over snow-covered passes, the Russian forces surrounded and defeated a band a thousand strong which threatened the communications of the Russian expeditionary force in Persia, in the region of Enzeti and Resht. Numerous prisoners were taken.

AUSTRALIA'S WILL

"Must Cut Out Germany's Every Power' Says Premier Hughes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, January 20.—The Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, Premier of the Commonwealth, says: "We must cut out every power which Germany exercised before the war, so as to prevent her troubling us again."

CANADA FILLING ARMY

15,500 Join Colors During First Fortnight In January

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ottawa, January 20.—Sir Robert Borden announced in the House of Commons, yesterday, that 15,500 men enlisted in Canada during the first fortnight in January.

N.Z. Troops Admire Courage of Sikhs

Disdain to Take Cover; Mixed Force Thrashes Turks At Marsa Matruh

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The official war correspondent with the New Zealand forces gives details of the fight at Marsa Matruh on Christmas Day, when the New Zealanders and the 15th (Ludhiana) Sikhs, assisted by the Australian Light Horse and English Yeomanry, defeated an Arab force, killing over 200 of the enemy, while our casualties were only sixty killed and wounded.

The Arabs were encamped in a rocky donga, seven miles to the south of Marsa Matruh. After a bombardment of the enemy position, the Sikhs and New Zealanders advanced, under a heavy fire, to within 200 yards of the enemy, where the real fighting began.

The Sikhs fought with great dash and courage and seemed to disdain to take cover, to the admiration of the New Zealanders. Finally, the British force drove out the enemy from their position, at the point of the bayonet.

NETHERLANDS BARRED

Australian Proclamation Prohibits All Exports There

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, January 20.—A proclamation has been gazetted, prohibiting all exports to the Netherlands.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—The depression is divided in two centers, the one in the Gulf of Pechihli, the other in the Lower Yangtsze Valley; both travelling eastwards. Little rain at Shanghai in the morning; fine warm afternoon. Very unsteady breezes along the coast.

22.—Cloudy and damp weather. The pressure rises slowly. The wind is backing from E. to N.

Meteorological Readings

Saturday, January 22, 1916.

WEATHER.	4 A.M.	9 A.M
Bat. at Centg., mm.....	761.53	764.48
,, ,, inches	29.98	30.10
Variation n m. for 24 h ..	-3.68	+4.96
Variation n m. for 12 h ..	- .54	+3.97
Wind { Direction	NE	NNE
Wind { Kilom per hour ...	14	23
Wind { Miles	8.1	14.8
Temperature { Cen	8°2	8°7
Temperature { Fahr.....	46 7	47.7
Humidity: oo	97	86
Nebulosity: 5-10.....	10	10
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches.....	—	—

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
3 N B	Dec. 20	Nagasaki	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	313	Fewel
1 c	Jan. 7	Crune	Galveston	Am cru.	3200	18	309	Kellogg
1 p	Oct. 31	Yangtze	Helena	Am g-b.	1397	12	207	Brotherton

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

H. G. HILL & Co.

Have just opened out a large assortment of

Ladies' Silk Hose from **$1.00** up

and

Men's Silk Socks from **85 cts.** up,

all sizes and shades

129, North Soochow Road
(Next to General Hospital)
'Phone 2240

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

What the Americans call "The Shanghai American Tailor." He learned the art of cutting from an American tailor who has stayed in his store for three years. Recommended by some of the most prominent men both in Shanghai and other parts of China.

6724

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
will tell you

What you can sell; Where to sell it; How to advertise it In China.

Specialists in Advertising, Printing and Designing.
Advertising Contractors for Newspapers Throughout the Orient.
Representative calls on request.
1a, Jinkee Rd. Tel. 3449.

NEW HOTEL, HANGCHOW
杭州西湖新新旅館

The New Hotel, West Lake, Hangchow, is the only establishment of its kind which is open all the year round.

The management does its best to make this hotel as comfortable in winter as at any other time of the year. Convalescents who need a change of air will find in our hotel very cosy, nicely-furnished and warm rooms. We use the best stoves.

Shooting parties will find in our establishment all conveniences on their way up country. We are in a position to supply them with fresh stores and provisions and render them efficient services.

Nice table—excellent wine.

TUNG SIH-KUNG,
Manager.

Telephone No. 591.

7923

FOR SALE

One BLUE STAR SAPPHIRE (weight 66⅔ carat), unequalled in beauty, very rare and old, set around with 34 Brilliants, suitable for Brooch, Pendant, or Crown, etc., etc. Net price $17,500.00 Hongkong currency.

A SAFE BARGAIN.

We undertake to refund the value less 20 per cent., if it be returned in good order and condition within two years, and 10 per cent. within 3rd, 4th and 5th year from date of sale.

To make a safe bargain in diamonds come to us.

MOHIDEEN & Co.,
Jewellers.
38 and 40, Queen's Road, Central.
Hongkong.

8448

SHANGHAI KLEBANG RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION)

NOTICE is hereby given that the share register and transfer books of this company are closed.

C. J. L. STEWART,
Liquidator.

8547

Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club

Notice to Members

A meeting of the above Club has been called for Wednesday, January 26, at 5.30 p.m. in the Session Hall of the United States Court for China, to hear the report of the present committee and to elect a new committee to serve during the ensuing year.

All members are urged to attend.

8532

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:—

Accountants	2
Clerks	42
Typists	2
Overseers	18
Stenographers	3
Watchmen	3
Printer	1

Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary.

6872

JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK

FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPER,
TRANSIT THEODOLITES,
DUMPY LEVELS,
SURVEYING ANEROIDS,
PRISMATIC COMPASSES,
ABNEY LEVELS,
etc., etc., etc.
LATEST ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK.

WALTER DUNN & Co.
29, Kiangse Road.
Telephone No. 805.

TSINGTAO BEER

SELLING AGENTS:

Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co.

4, Foochow Road. Telephone 16.

			A Case	Allowance for empty bottles returned.	Nett
Lager Beer	48	Quarts	$10.00	$1.20	$8.80
do.	72	Pints	10.50	1.80	8.70
Export Beer	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20
Pilsener Beer....	48	Quarts	11.50	1.20	10.30
do.	72	Pints	12.00	1.80	10.20

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited,
4B, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

Copenhagen—Denmark

THE MODEL BREWERY OF EUROPE

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE

Purveyors to the Danish Court and the English Parliament

SOLE IMPORTERS

East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

2, Canton Road. Telephone 432.

Newly Opened

Russian Provision Store

Fresh Russian Provisions and all kinds of Russian Liquors and Vodka at Moderate Prices

G. GOTKIN

918, Broadway

7946

Classified Advertisements

(Other classified advertisements on Page 12)

HOUSES WANTED

MOKANSHAN. Advertiser wants to purchase a house in Mokanshan. Must be in good condition and cheap. Kindly apply, with price and other particulars, to Box 157, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

WANTED to hire, in Mokanshan from April to November, a comfortable, cool and airy house. Please apply to Box 158, THE CHINA PRESS.

8498-J-23

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ. Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School. May be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470, Shanghai.

T.S.

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

8278 J. 31

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer and typist; experienced in general office work. Apply to Box 159, THE CHINA PRESS.

8499-J-23

STENOGRAPHER. Expert seeks position, Britisher; outport not objected to. Apply to Box 169, THE CHINA PRESS.

8517-J-26

SITUATION WANTED. A well-educated Chinese gentleman, who is at present connected with a large, well-known firm as compradore, desires to find change in another firm in the same capacity. Has had many years of experience. Excellent references and good testimonials. Will not supply cash security. Apply to Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

SITUATION WANTED, Position as interpreter wanted by a respectable Chinese, who was educated in Great Britain and has had considerable experience. Excellent testimonials. Apply to Box 149, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail 3	Mail 5	Miles			Mail 102	Mail 4
8.30	16.35	0	dep. Peking	arr.	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail 102	Mail 2				Mail 1	Mail 101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays					
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18.27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local 5	Mail 3				Mail 4	Local 6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19.26
11.48	16.30	73	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.00	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
		421				
9						10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	20.50
11.30	13.18	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28		dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19.53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15.04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Taochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.20	17.30	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	12.28	18.38	arr. Taochuang dep.	7.00	13.30

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

Tientsin, November 1915. THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m.	10 Express p.m.	12 Local Mixed p.m.
Shanghai South ..... dep.		8.00	8.55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ..... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ..... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ..... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ..... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang An	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.53	6.25	
Hangchow ..... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Express p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ..... arr.		7.44	8.45	10.58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ..... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.35
Chang An		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ..... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ..... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ..... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ..... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ..... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ..... dep.	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep.	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Sung Hsu .. arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Sung Hsu .. dep.	8.04	10.30	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ..... arr.	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ..... dep.	8.21				3.46	
Zah Kou ..... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p.m.	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ..... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ..... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Sung Hsu .. arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Sung Hsu .. dep.	9.37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 2 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansiang..	8.03		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.06	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.00	
SOOCHOW .. arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW .. dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. arr.	10.40		12.56		3.37	7.03		2.09
WUSIH .. dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
CHANGCHOW dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.14
TANYANG .. dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.24
CHINKIANG arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
CHINKIANG dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 2 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Nanking Ferry ..dep.								
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			9.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	0.46
CHINKIANG.. dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. arr.	9.46			11.34	3.20		6.50	
TANYANG .. dep.	9.49			11.37	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW arr.	10.47			12.43	4.09		8.09	2.09
CHANGCHOW dep.	10.57		7.30	1.05	4.19			2.19
WUSIH .. arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.39			4.11
WUSIH .. dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.00			4.21
SOOCHOW .. arr.	12.47		9.22	3.42	6.04			5.14
SOOCHOW .. dep.	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.58		3.25		
Nansiang	2.13	8.39	11.00	5.20		4.00		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	2.50	8.55	12.10	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.50

R. Restaurant Cars S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down (Branch Line) Woosung to Shanghai—Up

MILES.	STATIONS.	A a.m.	B a.m.	C a.m.	D p.m.	E p.m.	F p.m.	G p.m.	H p.m.
	SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45
3.46	Kiangwan	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.24	2.09	3 39	5.34	7.54
10.19	WOOSUNG FORTS ....arr.	6.50	8.15	10.35	12.45	2.30	4.00	5.55	8.15

MILES.	STATIONS.	J a.m.	K a.m.	L a.m.	M p.m.	N p.m.	O p.m.	P p.m.	Q p.m.
	WOOSUNG FORTS ....dep.	6.55	8.20	10.46	1.15	2.40	4.18	6.00	8.25
6.73	Kiangwan	7.17	8.42	11.07	1.37	3.02	4.32	6.22	8.47
10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH ....arr.	7.25	8.50	11.15	1.45	3.10	4.40	6.30	8.55

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

Auctions

Business and Official - - - - Notices - - - -

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Will sell within their salesroom 134-135A, Szechuen Road,

ON

Wednesday, the 26th inst.

at 10 a.m.

A Fine Collection of Old Chinese Bronze and Porcelain ware

(no reserve)

Old incense Burners, Large Figures, Buddhas, Josses, Bowls, Wall Plates, etc., etc.

Now on View

MADAME CECILE

Ladies' Dress Maker

Latest Models

Style and Fit Guaranteed.

A trial order solicited

42, East Broadway

8544

OFFICES

To Let 2 Rooms

in the

International Building

2A, Kiukiang Road

Elevator Service.

Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.

2A, Kiukiang Road.

'PHONE 2273

PIANO LESSONS

given by teacher from the Reoul Conservatoire.

Apply to

Moutrie & Co.

8535-J-25

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Hupei-Hunan Section

REQUISITION No. 79

TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following freight cars:—

75—30-ton high-sided Cars.

75—30-ton low-sided Cars.

Conditions of Contract, drawings, etc., can be obtained on payment of $5 at the office of the Director General, Han-Yueh-Chuan Railway Administration, Hankow, or on payment of an equivalent fee at the offices of the Railway's Consulting Engineers or Representatives in London, Paris, Berlin and New York.

No tenders will be received after 6 p.m. on March 31st, 1916, when they will be opened in the presence of the Tenderers or their Representatives.

BY ORDER.

Hankow, January 15th, 1916.

8483

OMAR KHAYYAM

XIII.

Look to the Rose that blows about us—"Lo,"
Laughing, she says, "Into the World I blow;
"At once the silken Tassel of my Purse
"Tear, and its Treasure on the Garden throw."

O'BILL KHAYSMITH

Look to the Beaus that Rose about us—Lo,
Laughing, they said, "Into your Shop we Blow
"At once to order Brut Royal Champagne."
"Just book us each ten Cases and we'll go."

"BRUT ROYAL" CHAMPAGNE TURNS BLUES TO BLISS

ASK O'BILL

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Wine Merchants

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION.

No. 2353.

IN accordance with Article XVIII of the Land Regulations, we, the undersigned scrutineers duly appointed by the Council, hereby declare that the following nine Ratepayers polled the greatest number of votes at the election held on January 20 and 21, and are therefore declared to have been duly elected as the Council for the Foreign Community of Shanghai, for the year 1916.

Baron Yoshiaki Fujimura	1016
E. C. Pearce	1008
C. G. S. Mackie	1008
E. C. Richards	1007
J. Johnstone	1004
Count L. Jezierski	1003
A. S. P. White-Cooper	1002
E. I. Ezra	993
W. L. Merriman	971

Total number of votes 1135 and 11 irregular votes.

W. S. JACKSON,
H. A. J. MACRAY,
Scrutineers.

By order,
J. B. MACKINNON,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room.

Shanghai, January 21, 1916.

8549

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given notice of an unlimited issue of Exchequer Bonds bearing interest at 5% per annum, to be issued at par and redeemable in five years, free of all taxes to foreign residents.

Bonds are in denominations of £5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation are prepared to telegraph applications for the Bonds free of charge. Further particulars can be obtained at the Bank.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

8492

Willard STORAGE BATTERY

Get Ready for Winter

The one best way to get results from your storage battery this winter is to let us tell you how. Come in any time.

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

TEL. 2686

Free inspection of any battery at any time

Zung Lee & Sons

(W. Z. Zee & Sons)

Contractors to the Government, Railways, Tramways, Mines, etc.

HARDWARE, METALS, and SUNDRIES MERCHANTS
MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Suppliers of Engineering, Naval, and Mercantile Marine Stores

Largest Stocks, Highest Quality Goods
Our Prices are the Cheapest

as proved by our success in public tenders.

Est. 1895

Tel. 196 General, 4368 Private. **Broadway** (Corner of Tiendong Road, Shanghai.) *Tel. Address* "Zunglee, Shanghai"

St. P. Rudinger,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW

42, NANKING ROAD

8286

魯定格大律師
近已開設事務所在南京路四十二號
會審公廨及各國領事公堂皆已承認

TRIGONOMETRY HANDBOOK

FOR SALE, Wentworth's Key of Plane Trigonometry, translated into Chinese by T. Y. Tseng. Copies can be obtained at the China Press Office, 41, Canton Road.

8562

NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself in practice as Consulting Engineer and is prepared to undertake all classes of Civil Engineering work, including the preparation of plans, specifications and estimates for harbour-works, bundings, wharves, godowns and factories,also bridges, steel-constructional work and concrete structures of all descriptions.

F. J. BLOM, C.E.

Mem. Royal Dutch Engin. Soc.

3G. Peking Road, Tel. 4711.

8514

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night.

Telephone 3809.

NOTICE

I Arthur Oscar Fisher, hereby declare that I have this twenty-second day of January, 1916, renounced my Austrian nationality, and from now on cease to be an Austrian subject.

8555-J-26

SPECIAL PIANO ACCOMPANIST

Desires Engagements.
Will also give singing lessons.
Apply to
Moutrie & Co.

8535-J-25

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

THE annual general meeting will be held at the Grand Stand at 6 p.m., on MONDAY, 31st JANUARY, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

SHANGHAI RACE CLUB

NOTICE.

MEMBERS willing to serve either as Stewards or on the Balloting Committee for the ensuing year are requested to send in their names to the undersigned before 5 p.m., on Saturday, 29th January, 1916.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

8543

JUST ARRIVED!

AUSTRALIAN
FRESH CREAMERY
BUTTER

The "Falcon" Brand,
95 cts. per lb.

SAM JOE & Co.

1114, Broadway

'Phone 1095

8362

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

ROOMS BY DAY OR MONTH.

Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.

Houseboat for Hire

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board, from $55. Table Boarders $45 per month. Centrally situated. Proprietress personally supervises the Kitchen.

8251 **Telephone 3482**

TO LET, with board, two well-furnished rooms. Central district. Apply to Box 193, THE CHINA PRESS.

8565

ZU vermieten bei famelie im Central der Stadt ein freundliches zimmer mit voller pension. Apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.

8558-J-29

WESTERN DISTRICT, to let, at 61, Carter Road, superior furnished bed-sitting-room, facing south, large verandah and bathroom attached. Also smaller room. Garden, tennis, telephone. Tram station. Excellent cuisine. Terms moderate.

8553

TO LET, close to Astor House, nicely-furnished bedroom and bathroom. No boarders, telephone. Rent $40. Apply to Box 156, THE CHINA PRESS.

8497

19, North Szechuen Road, to let, a whole flat, well-furnished; also one small room. Excellent table.

8183-E.O.D.

TO LET, well-furnished rooms in private Family, near Range Road. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 104, THE CHINA PRESS.

8379

UNFURNISHED bedroom to let, with bathroom, in Broadway. Sunny room, facing south, $15 month. Apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.

8544-J-23

TO LET, one large furnished room, with bathroom and verandah, $20 per month. Apply to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.

8527-J-26

TO LET in central location, two large furnished rooms with bathroom and verandah attached. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.

8534-J-27

TO LET, a large room, suitable for married couple, or two bachelors. Also a small room, with bathroom attached. Terms reasonable. Apply to 45, Bubbling Well Road.

8503-J-30

TO LET, in good Central location, with British-American family, one double and one single well-furnished bedroom; bathrooms attached. First-class board and attendance. Lift, 'phone and every convenience, at very reasonable terms. Apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.

8496-J-23

7, CARTER ROAD, facing south, a large bed-sitting room, with bathroom and verandah attached. Board optional. 'Phone and every convenience, Terms very moderate.

8468-J-31

NOS. 8, 9 and 11, Quinsan Gardens. To let, one large bed-sitting room and verandah, facing south, with board.

8433

51 Boone Road, rooms to let, furnished or unfurnished. Without board.

8365-J-31

Classified Advertisements are Continued on Page 11

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS EXCHANGE

RECORDS (10") Royal "Go to Sea"—"Chorus, Gentlemen;" Victor "Pride of Nation" March—"Senora" Spanish Waltz; Columbia "Count of Luxembourg" 1, 11; (12") "Sweet Longings"—Overture "Zampa;" Selection "Rigoletto"—Sextette "Lucia;" "Tyrolean Echoes"—"Idilio." Will exchange for others. Box 165.

WILL EXCHANGE "Ragtime Rastus" and two good 12" records for one Victor Tetrazinni 12" record. Box 166.

ADVERTISER wishes to exchange a number of records. List on application. Send list as well. Box 167.

RECORDS ON LOAN for one week, or longer, in return for others. Damaged records to be replaced. Send list to Box 168.

SITUATIONS VACANT

AN OPPORTUNITY offers for a bright youth (British preferred), who has just left school, to learn an interesting and lucrative profession. No premium. Remuneration small at the commencement, but prospects excellent. Apply to Box 192, THE CHINA PRESS.

8563

NURSE WANTED, capable, experienced, to look after one small boy; one willing to leave Shanghai for the summer; liberal salary. Apply to Box 184, THE CHINA PRESS.

8551-J-26

ENGLISH FIRM requires the services of a salesman for local duties. One who can assist in office preferred. Give references and state salary required to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

8560-J-26

HEAD BOOKKEEPER required by a British firm; English, Portuguese or Eurasian; state salary required and references. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

8561-J-26

OFFICES WANTED

OFFICE ROOM WANTED in Canton or Foochow Roads neighborhood, facing south preferred. Apply to Box 181, THE CHINA PRESS.

8542-J-25

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation work, Chinese into English and *vice versa*, undertaken. Accuracy and despatch. Address, Translator, care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commerical and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

1288

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET, new house, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, low rent, nice locality. New furnishings of 2 bedrooms, dining-room, etc., for sale cheap. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.

8552-J-26

TO LET, situated at Poosan Road (Chapei), next to the Institution of Holy Family, foreign houses, containing 4 rooms or 6 rooms, at rents of $20 and $30 per month respectively. Apply to Hong Hsing Land Co., No. 1, Quai du Yang King Pang, French Concession.

8554-J-29

WANTED, furnished house in Western district, 4 or 5 rooms, garden. Detached, if possible. Moderate rental. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.

8559

TO LET for about 5 months, furnished, detached house. Five rooms and spacious attics. Lawn, kitchen garden, garage, etc. Situated in best part of Western district. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

8536-J-25

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15, 1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON, near French Park, containing three rooms on ground floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc. China Realty Company, Limited.

8252

TO LET, at once, well-furnished house, six rooms, with two bathrooms and all modern conveniences, Hongkew district. Apply to Box 139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy 4-roomed houses in Broadway, every convenience and close to trams. Apply to 10, Yangtszepoo Road.

T.F.

APARTMENTS WANTED

A LADY desires a nicely-furnished, warm, sunny room, with board, third floor preferred, in the vicinity of North Szechuen Road Extension or Dixwell Road Extension. Apply to Box 183, THE CHINA PRESS.

8550-J-26

PARTNERSHIP

WANTED. Advertiser desires to communicate with a capable and conscientious young man, well-experienced in the import and export business, with a view to forming a partnership. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.

8557-J-26

EDUCATIONAL

MANDARIN LESSONS given to foreigners at any place, moderate terms. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

8556-J-25

ENGLISH LESSONS by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA PRESS.

8487

Exchange and Mart

ADVERTISER is prepared to give good home to dog (male); terrier preferred. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.

8533-J-23

HOUSEBOAT for sale, on account of owner leaving for home, the well-known yacht-houseboat "Undine". Excellent condition, new sails in 1914. Two bunks, with space for camp-beds. Draught 2 ft. Capable of going anywhere up-country. Also dingy and Evinrude motor, capable of towing houseboat in creeks. Apply to Box 179, THE CHINA PRESS.

8539-J-25

CAR FOR SALE, Granvaud "La Ponette" Two-seater with dickey, four-cylinder. First-class condition, recently thoroughly overhauled. Owner leaving for home. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.

8540-J-25

FOR SALE, Indian motor-cycle, single-cylinder, rated 7½ h.p., cradle frame, good condition, Tls. 300. For particulars apply to J. H. Black, c-o. Standard Oil Co.

8538-J-25

WANTED to buy, a full-size billiard table. Reply with full particulars and price to Box 145, THE CHINA PRESS.

8478-J-23

GENTLEMAN'S full-dress suit, dinner jacket, chest 35 inches, also fob, all new, bargain $50. Seen any time. Chop, 132, North Soochow Road.

8526-J-23

FOR SALE. Two five-coloured "Kang-Hi" Vases. Beautiful specimens. Apply, China Mercantile Agency, 2nd floor, 69, Rue du Consulat.

8509

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers,' Architects,' and Builders' Supplies.

Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

MOTOR? WEST 1090. ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE Co

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 11

STREET SALES

NEW COLOR DESIGNS FOR THE RUSSIAN BALLET BY BAKST

Remarkable Productions by Europe's Master Colorist

MLLE KARSAVINA IN "NARCISSE"

(Appearing in the Serge de Diaghileff Russian Ballet)

MLLE. KARSAVINA IN "L'OISEAU DE FEU"

BAKST

FOKINE AND MME. FOKINA IN "SCHÉHÉRAZADE"

(Of the Serge de Diaghileff Russian Ballet)

NEW DISCOVERIES ALL OVER THE EARTH

Don't Be Discouraged If You Have DYSPEPSIA

By John Bessner Huber, A. M., M. D.

HAVE you a shoddy nervous system, the result of a more or less complete breakdown? Are you losing weight? Is your sleep broken and dream-disturbed; your appetite capricious? Have you that tired feeling, with lack of mental concentration, the memory playing you tricks? Are you irritable, restless or depressed? Is a conviction becoming firmly rooted in your economy that the times are out of joint and that the world is going to the demnition bowwows?

If you feel like this then you are suffering from fatigue dyspepsia. Your appetite is not necessarily impaired, but you become suspicious of one thing after another in your daily dietary; and those things you cut out of your menu hoping in this way to find relief from the miserable discomfort you come to expect will inevitably succeed every meal.

You experience this discomfort not immediately, but two or three hours after food; then you have a gnawing or a burning sensation, even pain, beneath the breastplate, accompanied by a feeling of oppressive distention—so marked, perhaps, as to make your clothing uncomfortable; and there is waterbrash. You have learned by experience that temporary relief is obtained from sodium bicarbonate or soda mint lozenges. Another discovery you have made is that the taking of more food gives you immediate though only passing relief.

Though you fear your food, because you apprehend the subsequent discomfort, you take it well enough, until you reach the stage where you try to cure yourself by abstaining from one article after another because you think this or that is responsible for your distress.

You are often aroused from sleep in the cold gray dawn with all the symptoms referable to a stomach in full activity and not working right; and so familiar do you become with the relief afforded by any kind of food that you adopt the plan of leaving some biscuits by your bedside, in order to secure such comfort as will enable you to go to sleep again.

One of the Most Common Forms of the Disease Can Usually Be CURED by Proper DIET, REST and EXERCISE

Your skin has become inelastic and greasy, your complexion muddy; you are neglecting perhaps to brush your teeth; you are getting clammy hands and cold feet; waves of heat and cold radiate over your body; you have chilly perspirations.

Sooner or later the part your nervous system takes in the disturbance becomes so predominant that the digestive phenomena take a second place. You are now mentally wretched and so obsessed with the increasing evidence of failing health—your imagination works overtime here—that you give over taking part in life's duties and circumstances. All else is subordinated to anxieties about your health; you have become a hypochondriac; you fear cancer or some other serious explanation of your symptoms; and this fear is fed by the recurring pain in the region of your stomach and by your heartburn.

Well, don't worry. Go to your doctor and be thoroughly examined. If fatigue dyspepsia is the diagnosis you will probably live your three score and ten. If this were a fatal malady a very considerable contingent of us would die young. And you have plenty of company in your misery, especially in these days of unhygienic living.

The remedy? Look to the diet first. Avoid sugar, tea, sweet and effervescent wines, uncooked fruits and vegetables; limit starches, red meats and accessories—the radishes, olives and all that. Here is a dietary arranged by Dr. Guthrie Rankin, of London:

8 A. M.

A tumblerful of piping hot water, made pleasantly alkaline by the addition of half a teaspoonful of potassium citrate.

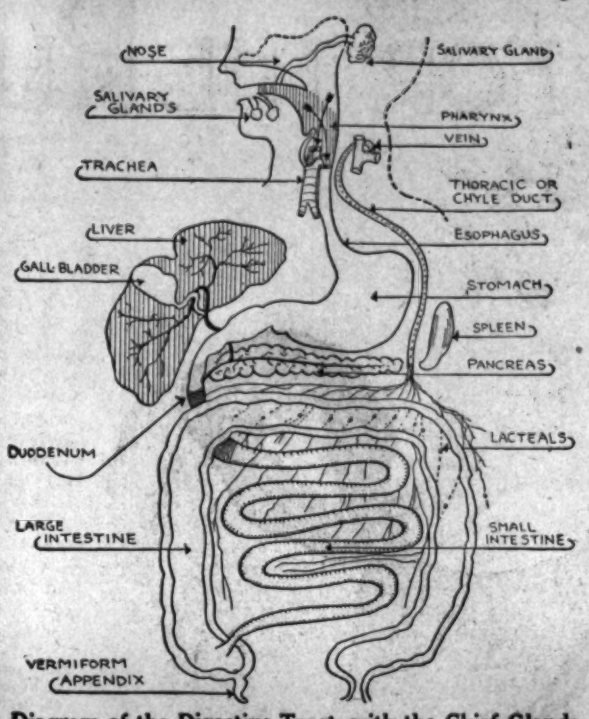


Diagram of the Digestive Tract, with the Chief Glands Opening Into It. Many Different Parts of This Extensive Tract May Become Affected in Severe Cases of Dyspepsia.

BREAKFAST.

Coffee and milk sweetened with saccharine; gluten or other bread containing a minimum of starch; butter, eggs, bacon or whitefish; sugarless marmalade.

LUNCHEON.

Lamb, mutton, tongue, ham or veal every other day, alternating with calf's head, tripe or sweetbread; cooked green vegetables in puree form, asparagus, globe artichokes, sea-kale, lettuce or celery; stewed fruit sweetened with saccharine and taken with cream; cream cheese spread on a water biscuit; an alkaline aerated water.

AFTERNOON.

Cocoa or boiled milk; toast and butter.

DINNER.

Clear soup in small amount; whitefish, chicken or other bird; potato or artichoke chips; omelette or custard made with milk and eggs, or junket with cream.

AT BEDTIME.

A cupful of hot milk.

Have a tepid morning bath and a vigorous towelling; then practice a few simple exercises. Order your day's work so that no undue demand is put on your energies, either mental or physical. Especially undertake no kind of work after the evening meal. The relaxation afforded by some kind of evening recreation, chess or bridge, has a really curative value. Spend eight hours out of twenty-four in bed; and once a month go to bed for the whole twenty-four hours. twelve. You will need few or no drugs; take none, certainly without medical advice. One thing, however, and that which you are very prone to—you must absolutely avoid constipation.

Make Sunday, at least, a vacation day. Once a year you should have a decided rest, or at least a change from the routine of your work. Try for a month's vacation if your means permit. You can do a year's work in eleven months; but you cannot do it in twelve. You will need few or no drugs; take none, certainly without medical advice. One thing, however, and that which you are prone to—you must absolutely avoid constipation.

WIPING CLOTHS Do Lots of MISCHIEF

THE dish wiping cloth, even the barred variety, which is sometimes dignified by the name of "tea towel," is in bad repute. Ever since man began to look through the microscope and think in terms of the microscope its fate has been sealed.

Only when freshly washed and boiled and used in clean hands to wipe the rims or already scalded and drained dishes should a wiping cloth be admitted into the modern kitchen. Used in dirty hands till grimy, carried on the arm of a waiter and used to polish a plate or wipe up a table, it belongs to the dark ages, hygienically speaking.

In all dish washing, says the writer, the household should more and more approach the practice of the laboratory where glassware and porcelain are washed, rinsed in boiling water and placed to drain. No cloth, no matter how well known its antecedents, should be allowed to touch them, for they are now absolutely clean and must remain clean.

In cleaning toilette articles, the bathtub and the wash basin it should be remembered that ordinary cleaning cloths belong, like the scrubbing brush, to the early coarser process. The final cleaning must be by hot water only. Whatever comes in contact with any body aperture must be free from all possibility of bacterial contagion.

The common bathtub has doubtless frequently been a carrier of disease germs from one person to another. Before use, however clean it may look, it should be scalded out and not dried with any of the cloths ordinarily given over to the purpose.

Treated as it too often is with any old scrubbing cloth or brush that may happen to be handy the bathtub in a great many homes is never really clean and its germ-laden condition makes it as serious a menace to the health of the household as the dish-wiping cloth.

Why Children CAN'T DO THEIR BEST ON MONDAY

IF a school teacher ever holds a grudge against her classes and wishes to punish them severely, let her hold examinations on Monday. Even the brightest pupil will certainly not attain as high a grade on Monday as if the examination had been given later in the week.

Ask any teacher if her pupils are as bright on Mondays as upon other days and the answer will always be, "No!" Many teachers will give as their reason the fact that the pupils are out of the usual routine; that they have had too much holiday; but the real reason back of it all is that the children and students have been eating too heavily.

Almost everyone eats a heartier dinner on Sunday than on any other day. The Sunday dinner is supposed to be a little better and a little more tempting than other meals, and also people have more leisure to consume a larger quantity of food than the system is used to taking care of.

The result is that children are bound to be a trifle heavy the next day, and should their instructor chance to spring an examination upon them, although they may not actually fail, they certainly will not do themselves full credit.

This may explain why some teachers have "horrid, stupid classes" and are always envying the "splendid classes" of other teachers. Perhaps the other teachers always gives her children their tests upon some day other than Monday. It is a great temptation for teachers to plan tests on Saturday or Sunday when they have plenty of leisure, but it is certainly not fair to their students.

A Brooklyn pastor recently asked his Sunday school teachers if they felt as capable of teaching their classes after they had partaken of a large dinner as if they had only taken a bite. All of the teachers admitted that they were inclined to be heavy and feel sleepy after the dinner hour, and although they had carefully planned their lesson and short talk, their best thoughts seemed to slip from them and it was most difficult for them to bring out the points of the lesson. If the adult mind is so affected by the heavy Sunday dinner, surely we cannot expect the child to be quite as bright or at his best the very next day after his feast.

A lawyer who was in the habit of getting his luncheon at a quick-lunch counter and who rarely ever took more than a bite, happened to be out on Long Island trying a case and yielded to the temptation of a good country inn dinner. During the afternoon session at court he lost his case, although there was no reason why he should not have won. The too substantial dinner was back of it all.

It is certain that to do our best mental work we need only light and simple food. The extra jellies and other goodies, rich cakes and pies do not add any good gray matter, but rather [illegible] our systems and not for just a few hours but for a day or so, for Nature is always slow to punish us. Therefore, if teachers wish to do justice to themselves and to their classes let them postpone their examinations until the middle or end of the week, when the effect of the Sunday feast has worn off and the mind has resumed its normal clearness.

Making LUNATICS HAPPY

SCIENCE is beginning to realize that it is a mistake to shut the insane up in asylums as if they were criminals or wild beasts. The best way to cure them or to prevent their becoming objects of greater care, is to allow them a great deal of freedom in the open air and to try in every other possible way to make them as happy and comfortable as normal beings.

To carry out these ideas there has lately been established in Germany a garden city for over 2,000 lunatics. It consists of thirty-six large houses, each accommodating from seventy-five to one hundred patients, and is equipped with everything found in a modern city, including even a theatre. To supply food and also to furnish healthful employment for the inhabitants there is a large farm stocked with cattle and horses and supplied with all the most improved implements.

In this garden city, which cost more than $2,000,000 to establish, the lunatics are free to walk about and to amuse themselves just as they like. The men work willingly on the farm and the women cook and do other household work as eagerly and cheerfully as if they were perfectly sane and living in their own homes.

Similar methods are being introduced at one of the state hospitals for the insane in Massachusetts. Last Summer seventy able-bodied lunatics who had previously been giving great trouble were put to work reclaiming waste fen lands and they all showed improvement as a result of the greater freedom and the systematic occupation.

Did YOU Ever KILL ANYBODY?

DID you ever kill anybody? At first thought it seems a monstrous and an absurd thing to hurl such a question at the public. But if every man and woman would answer this question truthfully we should find that every other one is probably guilty of at least one murder, and that most of them are at this moment methodically engaged in bringing about other killings.

Public officials, through their neglect to enforce the laws, frequently murder scores of innocent workers when fire sweeps through an unsafe factory building. Business men murder their employes by overworking them, by underpaying them and by failing to provide safe and sanitary working conditions.

If Darwin's famous theory of the survival of the fittest is true (and who can doubt it?), the strongest survive and the weakest perish. It it said that 90 per cent of people who go into business fail. Competition is so strong that only the shrewdest, the most active and the most vigilant succeed, and under the operation of natural business laws this small fraction dispossesses the other and larger fraction.

The little fish are eaten by the big fish, the big fish are eaten by men, and men, speaking metaphorically, are eaten by other men. But it is through the habits and little idiosyncrasies of men and women that most of these unpunished murders are committed.

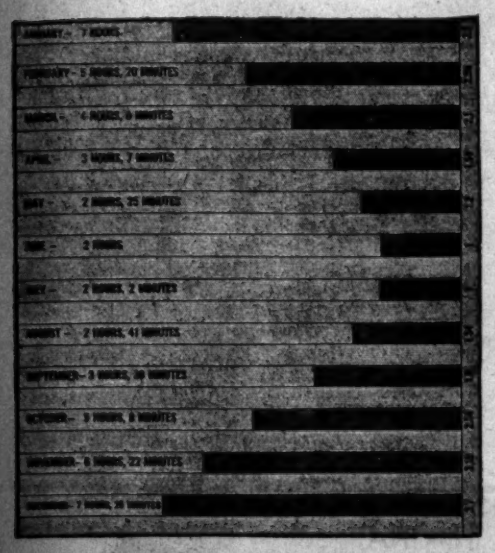
A drunkard often kills his wife by his habits as surely as if he drove a knife through her heart, and so does the man who is too engrossed in business to spare time and thought for his home.

A wise philosopher has said that no two persons, unless they are a man and woman violently in love, can live intimately together for ten years without hating each other. The unconscious defect of one's character, his little whims and crochets, his pet theories or his darling hobbies, are sometimes the instrument of slow torture by which a man murders his wife.

In a similar way a wife frequently murders her husband. The daily torture of tired nerves finally brings the victim to the grave, just as surely as a daily pinch of strychnine in the coffee-pot. There have been thousands of boys who have murdered their mothers without knowing it.

Perhaps, after all, it is not an impertinent question for all men and women to ask of themselves: "Did I ever kill anybody?"

Compare Your LIGHT BILLS With This CALENDAR



The New Calendar Chart, Which Shows How the Number of Dark Hours Between 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. in Any Month Compares with Those in Every Other Month.

THE cost of lighting our homes and places of business varies greatly according to the season of the year, but few consumers of gas and electricity have any accurate idea of just what this variation should amount to from month to month. They know that more light is needed in January than in June, but not how much more.

There is now a calendar chart in use which removes all excuse for ignorance on this subject. It was devised by an electric lighting company as a means of lessening the number of complaints from customers in the Fall when the light bills begin to increase in size.

This calendar chart shows the average number of dark hours each month, between 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night. The greatest period of darkness is in the month of December. Between 6 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock at night December has an average of seven hour and twenty-five minutes that require illumination. June has an average of but two hours of darkness in that period.

The chart also shows on the right-hand margin the ratio of dark hours each month as compared to June or July, which are taken as a standard. Thus, December has three and seven-tenths as many dark hours as June.

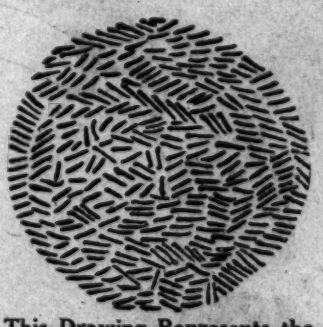
This chart is proving of great value in checking up the amount of gas or electricity used. With three and one-half times as many dark hours in January as in June it is easy to understand why bills which climb fifty or a hundred per cent in January may not be out of all proportion, provided other conditions are unchanged.

Why MILK Should Have GOOD CARE

MILK always contains bacteria—often half a million per teaspoonful—no matter how cleanly the conditions under which it is produced. But they will increase much less rapidly or cease to multiply altogether when the milk is kept at a low temperature.

At a temperature of fifty degrees, says Professor John Michels in his valuable little book on "Milk and Milk Products in the Home," the bacteria in milk multiply five times; at seventy degrees they multiply 750 times. Roughly speaking, at 98 degrees bacteria multiply at least one hundred times faster than at seventy degrees. At thirty-two degrees bacterial development practically ceases.

The reason milk or cream may be kept sweet a long time at forty to forty-five degrees is because at these temperatures the lactic acid bacteria practically stop growing. But other kinds of bacteria grow at these temperatures, as is seen by the undesirable flavors which often become noticeable after milk has been kept thirty-six hours.



This Drawing Represents the Number of Bacteria That Will Be Produced from a Single Bactorium in Twenty-four Hours When Milk Is Kept at a Temperature of 70 Degrees.

Milk will keep sweet and pure only a short time unless carefully handled. Always take the milk into the house as soon as possible, especially in hot weather; and before putting it in the refrigerator cool it to as low a temperature as possible by placing the can or bottle in cold water.

The refrigerator where milk is kept should be thoroughly cleaned at least once a week. Only covered dishes should be used for milk and they should be absolutely clean and sterile. Milk dishes may look perfectly clean, but unless they have been scalded in boiling water for five minutes and then inverted on a clean shelf without wiping they may contain thousands of bacteria.

Pouring milk from one vessel to another as little as possible will help to prevent contamination, and never mix new milk with old, or warm with cold.

The tops of bottles should always be washed before removing the milk, for they are very liable to become contaminated in transportation. And each milk bottle or can should be made thoroughly clean and sterile as soon as it is empty.

EPSOM SALTS and SUGAR in SHOES

IF the leather in your shoes is the product of a dishonest manufacturer the chances are that it is full of Epsom salts and sugar and will go all to pieces at the first exposure to wet weather.

Experts in the United States Agricultural Department's bureau of chemistry have discovered that the adulteration of leather with sugar in the form of glucose and with Epsom salts is a favorite form of deception in the tanning industry. This is done to add weight to cheap grades of leather and to make them look and feel as firm, heavy and durable as the higher-priced qualities.

Approximately 63 per cent of the leathers examined in a recent investigation were weighted with glucose or Epsom salts, or both. This loading varies from 1 to 7.5 with an average of 3 per cent of Epsom salts, and up to 10.4 with an average of 5.5 per cent of glucose, amounting to a total maximum loading, when both are present, of 16 per cent and an average of 8 per cent.

The loading process makes the leather hard, brittle, and liable to crack, and, when the soluble loading washes out, the leather is more easily penetrated by water. In short, this weighting trick tends to destroy those very essential properties of leather for which it is trusted. Our boots and shoes, while supple and yielding, should be waterproof. The menace to the health and comfort of the wearer of loaded leather is obvious, and the practise is most reprehensible.

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The Newest Coats and Wraps

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

A Three-Piece Cloak of Gray Faille Silk, with Sleeves and Hood Bound with Chinchilla.
("Lucile" Model)

By Lady Duff-Gordon
("LUCILE")

WHILE attending the exposition given at the Ritz the other week by a society formed of French models especially sent to America I was greatly impressed by the charm and newness of the coats and wraps, the fulness and form given in every coat and the decorative value shown by the many uses to which they are put. The full skirts of to-day, of course, demand fuller coats to go with them. The dresses, however, did not impress me nearly so much. I was surprised to find the waist line bundly looking. Large hips and full skirts must of necessity call for small and long waist line in contrast.

I have in my collection this year, for this very reason, quite a number of three-piece gowns, which differ from the coat and skirt three-piece of a season ago. In fact, with these are mantle cloaks or wraps, with a complete afternoon gown underneath, instead of the usual little shopping three-piece. These garments are for use in the afternoon for calls, restaurants, Winter weddings.

There is one which I have in mind at the moment called "The Mild Surprise." It is a tight-fitting velvet coat, with very wide flare skirt. The underdress is of lace, with the exception of a border at the hem of the skirt, which shows beneath the coat. The mild surprise is that when the outer garment is removed, instead of finding the customary garment underneath one has a most delightful gown for restaurant or dance. It is worn with a velvet hat and transparent lace rim to match the lace of the garment.

Another of these three-piece cloaks I give a picture of. It is of gray faille silk, the coat of which is wool, with big sleeves and a hood, all of which are bound on both sides with a band of chinchilla fur. It has a double collar, one of fur, the other of faille, and is tied in front by a succession of black and silver gray bows. A little muff matches the fur and the dress, and is lined with lemon yellow.

A Durable Coat of Sand-Colored Duvetyn

A more durable coat is shown in the smaller picture. It is of sand colored duvetyn, with enormous box pleat, which begins under the arm and continues to the back of the skirt. The collar and cuffs are enormous, and are made of white skunk. The third coat is made of green ratine, with oxidized buttons, trimmed with fox, and lined throughout with kid. It is pieced together in a design not unlike the crazy quilts of our grandmothers, but in two colors only—namely, gray and black.

Of Green Ratine, Trimmed with Fox, Kid Lined

HENRY THE TAILOR

has just received
from America the

Latest Winter Styles for Men

Fashionable Clothes

just as good as any that can
be obtained in the U.S.A.

ALL THE BEST-DRESSED MEN
IN SHANGHAI GO TO

HENRY THE TAILOR

J14, Seward Road

(Near Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

A Trial Solicited

The China Press

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Thomas F. Millard, *Managing Editor.*

The Old Armies of Kings, And The New Army of Democracy

By Arthur Brisbane

THE United States should have a sufficient army. It should be an army of democracy, well paid, working well, paying its way, earning its living like the rest of the citizens, fighting Nature, the deserts and the swamps the year round, ready to fight against human beings, but only if attacked.

The army theories that we inherit from ancient days, the ancient army ideas and ideals, are not based upon the welfare of the people.

Kings did not organize their armies to protect their people against foreigners, but to protect THEMSELVES AGAINST THEIR PEOPLE.

First the king got power by force or cunning; then he established his permanent army to KEEP the power and hold the people down.

THE king's idea was to make the army happy and faithful.

It lived in idleness, like the royalty above it. It went about its business dressed in fine uniforms, with bands playing—like the royalty that it protected.

It marched out to the task of murder with banners flying, music playing, while the miserable population, working, went out to dig its ditches and plow its fields, barefooted, half naked, half starved. That system lasted for centuries.

No wonder the people have always hated and mistrusted a great army. The founders of this nation, who had seen uniformed hired murderers brought over to kill them, and howling savages set upon them, included no great standing army in their rational program.

No wonder the ordinary American citizen asks himself serious questions when he hears that some would like a standing army of 500,000 IDLE men.

This nation has no room, no place, no need for 500,000 idlers, living on the public, or for one-fifth that number.

But the nation does need an army of intelligent men, well paid, working reasonable hours, the servants of the government, paying their way.

THE officers of the army should be engineers capable of directing public work—as the army directed and admirably carried through the Panama enterprise.

The soldiers of the army should not be kept in barracks, idle, drilling unnecessarily to keep them out of mischief, deserting in thousands, and ill paid—not an army of men enlisting for lack of a job or for lack of the qualities that keep jobs.

The United States Army should be put to work and KEPT at work digging canals, irrigating deserts, draining marshes—fighting Nature.

Two months of drill on enlisting and half a day's drill once a week, with very moderate rifle practise, would make them good soldiers and keep them good soldiers.

The rest of the week they would do useful work, pay their way and show a profit and at the end be well rewarded.

In the Roman army of conquest and murder lands taken from helpless peoples were distributed among the soldiers; each veteran had his farm, taken from the owner.

IN the democratic army of America each veteran might have his farm conquered from the desert or the swamp by himself and his companions, and without injuring any man or depriving any man of his property he would enjoy comfort and have property for his children.

An army of THAT kind, fighting for its country, for its job, and for its future farm, would be quite a serious army to deal with. Experience teaches that.

This country needs an army of that kind on a big scale—an army of men specializing sufficiently in military drill and in the use of arms, but extremely well paid, paying its way, not a charge upon the public, possibly saved from the demoralizing, degrading effects of idleness.

At the end of a century such an army would have solved the principal problems of this country, irrigated the deserts, drained the swamps, dug the canals. And the thousands of millions spent would be represented in permanent values—a better country, no mosquitoes, no malaria, no yellow fever, no floods.

On the old plan, with an army sitting in idleness, to frighten foreigners or hold down the people, years would pass and the thousands of millions would be gone with nothing to show.

If John D. Rockefeller owned the United States his army would be efficient and self-supporting and big enough to frighten off all attack.

Since he could do it, the combined intelligence of the public should be able to do it.

The Blind Alley Occupations

By Charles F. Thwing

(*President Western Reserve University, Cleveland*)

"It is now twenty-five years since I began to ride with you," I said to an elevator man yesterday.

"Yes," he replied, in a melancholy tone.

After twenty-five years' experience he runs an elevator no better than in the first year. In twenty-five years this man has passed from boyhood into full maturity.

In twenty-five years, moreover, he has lost rather than gained in strength. Happy hopefulness has passed into the sadness of non-achieving. The possibility of doing something worth while has faded into a fixed certainty of comperative failure.

At the age of eighteen he had entered into a blind alley, and for twenty-five years he has been coming nearer and nearer to its dark, impenetrable wall.

What should this man twenty-five years ago have done?

What should the tens of thousands of boys, who are thinking of how to earn a living, or of choosing a vocation, do? They should put before themselves formally and constantly the thought of entering a calling in which the demand is for power to work hard and even harder, for a brain ever clearer and stronger, for a resoluteness higher, and for a capacity always becoming deeper and broader. They should require of themselves the best that lieth in them. They should spurn the easy job. They should covet a hard one. They should transmute possibilities into powers and powers into achievements. The late Booker T. Washington said to me once: "It is a very good thing for a man to have a very hard job."

These boys should also set their faces toward a calling of increasingly progressive returns. Their earnings they should double every decade.

They should choose a work of which the demands become severer the longer it is pursued.

They should follow a calling which allows a better doing of its work every year and which makes the laborer a better man each year of his labor. Such a work responds with values in money, in direct results, in the regard of friends, and in the respect of the community.

The advisers of youth—parents, teachers and ministers—owe to boys a high duty in making keen and distinct the difference between an occupation which is a blind alley and an occupation which is an avenue leading to larger opportunities, wider vision and richer service.

They should ever hold up the ideal of a calling which demands the noblest qualities of intellect, of heart, or will, and of the whole character.

The blind alley cannot lead to positive destruction. Its end is not a precipice; but rather the blind alley is a prison in which the higher life is both smothered and starved.

Hot Water Bag Compress

Hot water bags may sometimes take the place of hot compresses, since they have been made so handy in shape and size, writes Fannie Sprague Talbot in Good Health. They are easily prepared and eliminate all the painful fuss of wringing the steaming, bulky cloths. When used in lieu of the hot compress the bag should be wrapped in a damp flannel or bath towel, flannel preferably, so that the steamy effect is obtained.

'The Greatest Mistake I Ever Made'

By Charles W. Wood

THE most precise man I know is a druggist. His life has been a model of regularity and dependability. His business is moderately successful, his domestic life is beyond criticism, his taste in music, art, drama and literature is refined, his clothes are uniformly correct. He is conservative and judicious in everything, never spends more than his income, and never contracted an obligation he could not meet. He is agreeable if not profusely sympathetic, and has common sense enough not to expect every one else to run on his own felicitous schedule.

"What," I asked him, "is the greatest mistake you ever made?"

"I don't think I ever made a serious mistake," he answered. "One has to be precise in pharmacy, and only those who are exact in ordinary habits should take it up. My life has been pretty smooth, I guess. I don't think I ever made what you would call a big mistake."

And then, with an expression of deep-lying dissatisfaction I had never seen on his face before, he added:

"I SOMETIMES THINK IT WAS A GREAT MISTAKE."

• • •

"I MATRICULATED at a medical college when I was eighteen," said a prominent Park Row journalist. "Then my money gave out and I got a job as a cub reporter.

"I made good and in two years I had enough money laid by to enable me to go on with my medical course. But my job by that time was too good to throw away, and I threw away my life dream instead, my ambition to become a doctor.

"It was the greatest mistake I ever made."

"Thought you'd had a lot of fun out of your newspaper career," remarked a collegue.

"I've had a lot of fun," he answered, "but I haven't had any career. I'm like the commercial traveller who was taken for the new minister in the village Union Church.

"He thought he'd play a joke on the village by actually preaching Sunday morning. He did.

"Then the real minister failed to show up, and the drummer couldn't think of any way to clear up the mess he'd made; he has been preaching regularly ever since.

"They say he's a great preacher, but somehow he can't get used to it. Now, I might have been a little country doctor by this time, buried away where nobody would ever hear of me. But I'd be a doctor, and I'd be myself. I lost my soul when I gave up that opportunity. My whole life, successful if you want to call it so, has been just one grand makeshift."

"I WAS a good boy," said a college professor. "I listened reverently to my elders when they solemnly informed me that a rolling stone gathers no moss. The great trinity of virtues, I decided, was patience, perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness. I disciplined myself, smothered my impulses and pressed toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of a college professorship. Now I'm fifty-two years old, getting $1,800 a year. I can't dance, I can't enter into an ordinary conversation, I've proposed three times, made three women laugh, I'm still a bachelor, and I don't know anything. The greatest mistake I ever made was to set out to be a moss-gatherer."

"I MARRIED too young," said the proprietor of a paint shop. "I was a plodding husband at twenty. At forty, I'm—well, there's no fool like a forty-year-old fool.

"My wife has just served me with a summons, my children shun me, and I can't square myself with myself. No, sir, I haven't done a thing that's really wrong, but I guess most everybody's got to put in two or three years of irresponsible youth some time in his life. If he don't take it while he's young, there's the deuce to pay."

"I DON'T know which was the biggest mistake," said a locomotive engineer. "It was either when I didn't get married at nineteen, or when I got married at thirty-nine. She's a good girl, all right, and maybe we'd have made a go of it if her folks hadn't butted in; but I guess you can't teach an old dog new tricks."

A WOMAN artist, known to the world as an extreme radical, and to the radicals as a very moderate and sane philosopher, answered:

"The greatest mistake I ever made was in trying to forget and ignore everything I did not like. As a girl I was a hero-worshipper and I divided the world sharply between heroes and villains, good and bad. If I read in the paper that some kind and loving husband and father had been caught in a crooked business deal, I sadly removed him from the good to the bad list. The girl friend whom I caught saying something mean met a similar fate. So did the man who got drunk, the woman who 'fell,' and the boy who borrowed ten dollars and never paid it back. After a few years I had about everybody on the bad list and saw with horror that I was becoming a cynic.

"Then I made my great mistake. I set out to 'see only the good in people', to abolish sin and error by not acknowledging its existence. I tried it for a few years and discovered that I wasn't living in the real world at all. I was living in a dream-world. I was asleep.

"Now I am just beginning to live. I ignore nothing, forgive nothing. But I find that people with all their sins and blemishes are worth knowing; and life, with all its hardness and cruelties and unexpectedness, is worth the living. It is almost a tragedy, though, that so much youth should be wasted without a realization of life."

"WHEN I was sixteen," said the most serious woman I interviewed, "I knew what was the mistake a girl could make. I read it in the newspapers, I heard it in the pulpit, I got it straight daily from my parents' lips. I'm not sure that I didn't think it was in the Bible's ten commandments: 'Thou shalt not go on the stage.' I longed and longed to be an actress, but I didn't question the injunction, taking it for granted that even thinking about it would be a sin. Then, all of a sudden, my one opportunity came. I refused it, of course, and wondered why I cried so and didn't feel the slightest spiritual uplift from my renunciation.

"That was twenty years ago. They have been twenty years of nervous disorders which doctors could never diagnose. A psychoanalyst now informs me that my trouble is all due to the repression of a great longing. The greatest mistake I ever made was not going on the stage. I might have given it up in six months but that wouldn't matter. If I had only failed and quit—instead of quitting first!"

"THE greatest mistake I ever made" said a minister of the Gospel, "was when I supposed that people would develop spiritually through exhortation and good advice. I'm trying now to make the chuch a real social center, a place where old people can rest and young people can spoon, where boys and girls can romp and babies can yell. I'm as interested in the weekly forum as I am in the Bible class, and I don't know but the gymnasium is doing as much good as the prayer meeting. The most inconsequential part of my whole week's work is my Sunday morning sermon."

"THE greatest mistake I ever made," said a physician, "was in treating a woman five years for neuresthenia, when I should have treated her husband to a correspondence course in how to boss a household.

"But it was only an individual case," he qualified. "I made one nearly as bad when I took about three hundred dollars from one man for curing his wife, when she could have got well in a week if he had had the sense to give her half that amount of spending money."

"I'VE made a lot of mistakes," said a machine-shop philosopher, "and I intend to make a lot more. I'm just getting so I enjoy my mistakes. The greatest mistake I ever made was not finding out long ago that I had a right to make mistakes. I used to worry like everything, keep myself in a kind of roulette table stew as though everything depended on my making the one and only right guess. It's a fool attitude to get into, and besides, it keeps you from using any kind of judgment. I can make a machinist out of a green boy in three months, if I can let him have plenty of good stuff to spoil and give him a free hand to make his own mistakes. It takes years to develop one the ordinary way, and then you're almost certain to have an imitator and not an artisan."

NONE of the people I had talked to would be recognized as failures. I knew where I could find a failure, and no mistake; so I found him—in the back room of a saloon.

"There's five of us here, ask us all," he whispered. "The other four will say 'booze'." They did.

"You're wrong, as usual," he then volunteered. "Greates' mistake y'ever made? You guys thought you couldn't take a drink without takin' everything that goes with it. Just like me. When I was sixteen I got to worrying about who Cain's wife was, and I lost my orthodoxy. Then I supposed, like a darn fool, that I had to lose everything that went with orthodoxy, and I lost my religion. Then I supposed I had to lose everything that went with religion, and I lost my morals, my sense of honor and every decent ambition. Now I'm a grafter and a bum. I can't trust myself. Nobody else would trust me, unless it's Wood here——"

When he had pocketed the small coin he was angling for, he excused himself, saying that he would be back in two minutes. I haven't seen him since, and present his fragmentary memoirs only for what they seem to be worth.

The Winning of Winnie ◎ A Shanghai Business Romance

By Our Advertising Manager

"FOR goodness' sake! Charlie—and you too, Winnie—let me have a little peace," snorted Mr. Blobbs, as he let fall his newspaper and glared at his offspring, who, during the two hours that had elapsed since dinner, had unwittingly annoyed their parent by playing on the gramophone all the records which he held in secret abhorrence.

"But, Henry dear," exclaimed Mrs. Blobbs, who was sitting by the fire knitting winter socks for the soldiers, (regardless of the fact that it would be high summer ere her gifts reached those for whom they were intended), "what is the use of having a machine if the children are not allowed to play it? I'm sure the one we've just had—'Sister Susie's sewing shirts for soldiers' is most amusing."

"'Sister Susie' be—well, I mean if they must play at all, why can't they give us one of the fine old songs, such as 'Tom Bowling,' for instance?" replied her spouse. "I dislike excessively to have to listen to all that new-fangled nonsense—'Turkey trots' and 'Goose Glides'—Br-r-r-mph!"

"All right, gov'nor," said Charlie, the pride of the family, monchalantly lighting a cigarette; "I must own I'm a bit sick of some of these records myself. My screw doesn't run to buying many new ones, though. I wish they had a circulating library for records in this blessed old Shanghai."

"Oh, Charlie!" exclaimed his sister, a sprightly damsel of twenty, whose ready wit was often the soft answer that turned away the wrath of irate Telephone Exchange subscribers. "Oh, Charlie! do get THE CHINA PRESS. While I was on duty today we were all talking about records, and one of the girls told me she had seen in the paper that they were starting a a records exchange column. I didn't hear all she said, because a lot of nasty old subscribers had been ringing away for more than ten minutes."

The paper was produced, and a brief search revealed the fact that Winnie's information was correct.

An animated family discussion followed, in which Mr. Blobbs, whose mood by that time had become more mellow under the influence of his nightly toddy, condescended to take part. Pencils and paper were produced, and Mr. Blobbs demanded silence while the lists of records they could do without were compiled.

An eventual comparison of these documents was productive of much dissension. On Mr. Blobbs' list appeared all his son's favorites, such as, "Stop your tickling, Jock" and other records by music hall notabilities, while it seemed that his offspring had mercilessly enumerated as "not wanted" all the songs of his father's youth, including the "Bay of Biscay" and "The Midshipmite." Mrs. Blobbs, comfortable, easy-going person as she was, felt not a little incensed when she discovered that her daughter was wishful to dispose of that plaintive ditty of her maiden days—"Caller Herrin'."

Winnie's indignation, on finding that her mother had added to her list the latest thing in "Hesitation Waltzes," was just beginning to get the better of her, when there entered, unannounced, the youthful Mr. Higgins, a friend of her brother's, but who—so it was whispered—would like to be more than a friend to the girl herself.

The situation was explained, the lists being placed before the new

(Continued on Page 5)

SCIENCE BEGINS AT HOME

I.-- Getting Your Money's Worth

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE American kitchen is sadly behind the times. Almost all our institutions are being run on a basis of scientific efficiency, but many household ways have apparently come down to us unchanged from the days of Moses. Wherefore, the U. S. Bureau of Standards has just completed a study to determine how scientific methods may be applied at home.

In her varied activities and expenditures, the average housewife proceeds too much on faith and guesswork. It may be well enough, in cooking, to measure salt by the pinch and rice by the handful. Fine dishes have been produced without scientific measurement; cooking may be an art rather than a science. But it is obviously a mistake to buy potatoes by the bushel when you do not know how much a bushel of potatoes should weigh. For instance, 56 lbs. is the bushel-weight in Virginia. In North Carolina, just over the line, or in the City of Washington, it is 60 lbs. Carolina or Washington women who buy the Virginia tubers without due thought, may get cheap bushels and expensive potatoes. This is the sort of little fact on which every housewife should be posted, yet relatively few of them are.

The experts of the Bureau of Standards recommend that every kitchen have a complete set of weights and measures. They are really as indispensable as the kitchen stove. A recent investigation of ten thousand scales in all sorts of retail shops showed that 45 per cent. of them were inaccurate, some by as much as 12 per cent., or almost two ounces to the pound. It is not enough to purchase food of good quality at the right price per pound. You must see that you are really getting the pounds.

Groceries should be weighed occasionally, when delivered, and liquids measured often enough to keep a check on the grocer and the delicatessen stand. Such a practice would be hailed enthusiastically by all careful and honest dealers, since their less scrupulous rivals can undersell them by making a little extra profit on weight and measure.

In her daily marketing, the average woman displays a touching confidence in the honesty of human nature that is a continual temptation to sharp practice. She rarely or never convinces herself that the merchant's scale is in balance, yet this is a precaution that should never be omitted, since if it is not, no reliance can be placed on the indicated weight. When buying liquids, care should be taken that the proper measure is filled to the brim, and, especially important, that every drop of the contents is poured out.

Another bad practice to be frowned on in this day of method and exactness, is the habit of asking for ten cents' worth of this, and a quarter's worth of that. One should always first inquire the price by the pound, and then see that the dime or the quarter buys the proper fraction.

There is a recently enacted amendment to the famous purefood law, known as the "net-weight amendment." The net-weight amendment was intended to protect the purchaser of package goods of all sorts, but the Bureau of Standards finds that the thoughtlessness of the housewife robs it of much effect. According to this law, the net weight of the contents of each package of food must be printed on the surface. The apparent size of a package is often deceiving, but by this means the purchaser can tell exactly what she is getting.

Not enough attention is paid to the inconspicuous line of fine print that tells "net weight of contents." A glass jar of olives, or beef, or fruit, may look liberal, and really be largely glass jar and not much contents. The printed net weight tells the story. You should always look for this little indicator, and calculate the net cost of the commodity per pound, to be compared with the current price of the same article sold in bulk.

Package goods have, of course, certain advantages of their own. The purchaser knows that they come to her untouched by hand, for they are often even packed by machinery. She knows that the package article, especially of a standard brand, is usually of high quality. Under such circumstances, she may be willing to pay a dime for a ten-ounce box of crackers, when crackers are selling in bulk for ten cents a pound. That is a matter for individual decision; but the evil in the present practice lies in the fact that few women realize that they are making a choice between quality and quantity. They never stop to figure out what their purchases really cost.

Vigilance in this connection is necessary; it is even more necessary in watching the various measures that are used to ladle out dry bulk commodities and liquids. Most false measures are the result of simple fraud, but there is one practice so hallowed by custom that many dealers seem to get the best of the housewife with a clear conscience. This is the substitution of the liquid quart measure for the dry quart. The quart for measuring dry commodities is a different and a larger implement than the liquid quart. Hence to see the measure marked, "One Quart," and heaped to the brim is not enough safeguard. Take your purchase home and see if it fills your standard dry quart measure.

Besides this little precaution, you should see that dry measures are of the right shape—broad and shallow, rather than tall and deep. Most state laws provide that in measuring a quart of onions, for instance, the measure shall be heaping full. A deep measure with a small circumference will not support nearly so much of a "heap" as a measure with the same capacity that is lower and wider. Another objectionable way of buying staple fruits and vegetables is by the bag or sack. Experts strongly recommend that all dry articles be sold by weight exclusively.

Not satisfied with convicting the housewife of primitive methods in her marketing, the investigators proceed to tell her a few things about the kitchen itself which she probably never suspected. In the matter of refrigeration, for example, the common practice of saving the ice by covering it with paper is condemned as proceeding on exactly the wrong principle. The only way ice can cool anything is by melting; if you save it from melting, you keep it from cooling. The one really efficient way to save ice is by getting a good heat-insulating ice-box in the first place.

The lady of the house is urged to explore her ice-box and become familiar with its individual idiosyncracies. She will find that some parts of it are twelve to fourteen degrees colder than others. Add to this the fact that a difference of ten degrees in the temperature of milk has an immense effect on the time it will keep—bacteria will develop in milk fifteen times as fast at 60 degrees as at 50—and it becomes evident that the comman practice of putting things away anyhow in the ice-box is a serious mistake. Milk and meat should have the coolest place, as shown by a thermometer.

There is a little instrument, bearing a family resemblance to a thermometer but quite different in purpose, which should really find a warmer welcome in the kitchen, according to science. This is the hydrometer, a device for measuring the specific gravity of liquids. Specific gravity is the scientific term for the thickness of a fluid. The hydrometer will tell you when your jellies or candy sirups have boiled down enough, and whether or no your milk has the proper proportion of fat and solid matter. It is very simple to use; just drop it into the milk or sirup and read the depth to which it sinks by a little scale on the side.

Another piece of scientific apparatus already found in every kitchen, but rarely worked to its full capacity of usefulness, is the every-day alarm clock. The time element in baking and boiling is largely a matter of estimate with all but professional cooks, and even the housewife who times her bread and her turkeys blindly follows a cook-book, which has no means of being posted on the peculiarties of her own particular range. It is suggested that a record be kept of the time of each baking, the approximate heat of the oven, and a memorandum of the results. In this way the cook would soon know the conditions necessary for success. Such a method is the basis of all laboratory progress in science, and there is no reason why it should not be equally effective applied to sponge cake.

If a woman feels that such calculated methods of observation are too much of a revolution from the old inspirational kitchen technique, she is urged at least to make use of her alarm clock to remind her when it is time to take things out of the oven, or put the potatoes on to boil. For such use, a clock with a large alarm dial on the face, rather than the back, is recommended, as it can be set with great accuracy. It may be depended upon to remind her forcibly that the roast is about to burn, even though she be up to the elbows in concentrated creative fervor over a pie-crust.

The investigations of the Bureau of Standards may be summed up by saying that they reveal a lack of method and forethought in kitchen and marketing methods. The Bureau by no means recommends, primarily, greater economy in the matter of spendings, but it points out that with a little care the same dollar would go a good deal farther. The housewife is urged to follow a few of the same principles that guide her husband in running his business.

(No. 2 in this series Tuesday; No. 3 Wednesday.)

Whiskey Has More Ways Of Hitting You Than You Have Of Dodging It — By Tad

SO YOURE THE TOUGH GUY THAT NEVER BEEN LICKED EH? WELL - I'LL HANDLE YOU KID.
WHISKEY
HUH - HOW LONG HAS THIS BUM BEEN CHAMP? WHY HES A PIPE - I CAN DO JUST AS I LIKE WITH THIS HICK - HE BELONGS TO ME
HEY - LOOK - YA AINT LOOKIN' - LOOK HE'S HOLDIN ON - NOW - HE COULDNT LICK ME IN 100 YEARS
BAM!!!
BRING ON ANOTHER - THEYRE ALL ALIKE - JUST AS SOON AS THEY THINK THEYRE BEATING ME - I PUT OVER THE OLD HAYMAKER
WOT WUZ ZAT ?

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
1, NANKING ROAD

"A Name To Conjure With"

Del Monte

The Famous Brand of
Canned Fruits and Vegetables
"Packed Where They Ripen the Day They're Picked"
by the
California Fruit Canners' Association

The fruits and vegetables are delivered largely in spring wagons from orchards and farms in the immediate neighborhood of the cannery. Certain strict specifications as to quality and condition of the products are required. After grading and cleaning, the fruit is prepared by women skilled in this work. Other women fill the fruit into cans, then the sugar syrup (or brine, in the case of vegetables) is filled in, the cans are sealed, processed, and after cooling, stacked in warehouses. The labeling is not usually done until the goods are actually ordered shipped. The cans are then carefully tested and labeled so as to go out in bright, attractive condition.

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For Sale at all Dealers.

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Dr. John Goddard
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

Women and War — By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

WE women teach our little sons how wrong
And how ignoble blows are; school and church
Support our precepts, and inoculate
The growing minds with thoughts of love and peace.
"Let dogs delight to bark and bite," we say;
But human beings with immortal souls
Must rise above the methods of the brute,
And walk with reason and with self-control.

AND then—dear God! you men, you wise, strong men,
Our self-announced superiors in brain,
Our peers in judgment, you go forth to war!
You leap at one another, mutilate
And starve and kill your fellow-men, and ask
The world's applause for such heroic deeds.
You boast and strut; and if no song is sung,
No laudatory epic writ in blood,
Telling how many widows you have made,
Why then, perforce, you say our bards are dead
And inspiration sleeps to wake no more.

AND we, the women, we whose lives you are—
What can we do but sit in silent homes,
And wait and suffer? Not for us the blare
Of trumpets and the bugles' call to arms—
For us no waving banners, no supreme
Triumphant hour of conquest. Ours the slow
Dread torture of uncertainty, each day
The bootless battle with the same despair;
And when at best your victories reach our ears,
There reaches with them, to our pitying hearts,
The thought of countless homes made desolate,
And other women weeping for their dead.

OMEN, wise men, superior beings, say,
Is there no substitute for war in this
Great age and era? If you answer "No,"
Then let us rear our children to be wolves,
And teach them from the cradle how to kill.
Why should we women waste our time and words?

The Winning of Winnie

(Continued from Page 4)

arrival. Assertive forefingers were pointed at items on each list, and Mr. Higgins was requested to act as arbitrator in the family squabble.

"Surely, Wi—I mean, Miss Blobbs," said that youth, as he gazed tenderly at the maiden's handwriting, "you can't mean to part with—'You've made me love you.' Why, it's my favorite!"

"Pooh!" rejoined the girl. "It's so old-fashioned. I want 'A little love, a little kiss' instead."

"Let me get it for you," he eagerly replied. "Or is there anything you would like better?"

"'Bread and cheese and kisses,'" she answered, pertly.

It was midnight ere the list was complete and Mr. Higgins took his departure, bearing in his pocket a precious missive for the post, addressed to the advertising manager of THE CHINA PRESS.

* * *

It was a week later, and the Blobbs family were again gathered together in their comfortable drawing room in Montmorency Park Road. Mr. Higgins was the guest of honor, for he was on the eve of departure for Hankow, at which port he had been appointed manager of the branch office of his firm.

The new collection of records, which had been obtained so expeditiously in exchange for the old ones, as a result of the advertisement in THE CHINA PRESS, had all been played, and a silence had fallen on the little party.

Mr. Blobbs was wrapped in a not altogether soundless slumber; Mrs. Blobbs nodded comfortably over her socks for the soldiers; Charlie gazed into the red embers of the fire, and puffed contentedly at a cigarette. Mr. Higgins and Winnie sat together on the Chesterfield.

"I'm glad you kept that record—'You made me love you'," said he in low tones, moving a little closer to the girl. "You—you know it's true, don't you? I'm going to Hankow tomorrow; my prospects couldn't be better, but—but—"

Mr. Higgins Gulped.

"'My Hero'" she whispered, softly.

"Br-r-rmph!" snorted Mr. Blobbs, as he awoke. "Tell the 'boy' to give us all a whiskey and soda, Charlie."

This is the Victrola XVI, $200

Victrola
The instrument for every home

Its wonderful wealth of the best music and its ability to play that music exactly as it is rendered by the world's greatest artists, has made the Victrola the favorite instrument in homes of culture and refinement everywhere.

The fact that all this music can be enjoyed on any style Victrola from the portable Victrola IV at $15 to the magnificent Victrola XVIII at $300, has made the Victrola the most popular of all musical instruments.

There's a Victrola for YOU. $15, $25, $40, $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250, $300. Victors $10 to $100. Terms to suit your convenience if desired.

VICTOR AGENTS
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.
ALL GENUINE VICTROLAS BEAR THE FAMOUS "DOG" TRADE MARK

Don't Neglect Football Nose

A blow on the nose in a football match or a boxing bout may have serious results, especially if the bones or cartilage be broken, as is often the case. Dr. D. Bryson Delavan, professor of laryngology in the New York Polyclinic, points out in the Medical Record the disastrous results of neglect to have a broken nose treated by a specialist.

Not only is a broken nose likely to cause permanent disfigurement, but displacements of the interior framework may result in permanent obstruction of the air passages with all the evils that usually follow in its train.

It is important that any injury to the nose be treated at once, within a few hours, if possible, for the processes of repair are very rapid. The displaced fragments will reunite within a few days and complete union is often restored within a fortnight. The result is a nose through which it is impossible to breathe. Repairs cannot now be made without an operation, for the nose has to be broken again and the fragments re-separated before they can be put together properly.

Dr. Delavan says it is a mistake to permit a trainer to judge of the seriousness of an injury to the nose, for even a physician is incompetent to treat it unless he be a specialist in rhinology. He urges that boys be sent immediately to the best specialist available.

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WHC Apply to Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark, Ltd.
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The stoppage of a supply of light owing to atmospheric or local disturbances is always possible.

Imagine the TERRIFYING RESULT of the city being thrown into UTTER DARKNESS both indoors and out. Such a prospect can be avoided to a great extent by installing TWO illuminants in the House. The CAPT. SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE states in his report of Aug. 15th, 1915: "In my opinion provision should be made so that in future there would be no possibility of whole districts being deprived in this manner of ALL light."

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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1916

VAST BAND OF THIEVES STOLE NEW YORK CARS

Machines Were Taken When Owners Turned Their Backs —Recovery Difficult

Arthur Train, in a recent issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" describes a vast and perfectly organized band of motor thieves that has preyed on the motorists of New York. So cunning were the heads of the great thieves' company that hundreds of cars were stolen under the very noses of their owners, and the cover-up was so efficient that recovery was almost impossible.

The matter became so grave that the Metropolitan police bent all their efforts toward wiping out the gang—and finally succeeded. Train says:

A typical case would be something like this: Dr. Rufus Jones—who, we will suppose, rather fancies himself as a mechanic, is a general motor fan and drives his own car—receives a hurry call to visit an unknown patient at an apartment house uptown. He goes there, finds the party lives on the top floor, and climbs seven flights of stairs, leaving his motor at the curb. When he arrives at the flat he discovers that the patient knows nothing of the call; in fact, never heard of the doctor. In a word, it is a fake call. Indignantly he descends to the street, having been gone, say, six minutes, to find that his new little town car has vanished. The doctor notifies the nearest police station, calls up headquarters, and watches anxiously every motor that whirs by. But he never sees his car again. Why? Because it is now in Fall River, its engine and serial number altered, and the body painted a bright baby-blue. Depending on circumstances, the transformation has occurred either in a New York garage, a barn in the suburbs, Harford, or Fall River itself. The chances are ninety-five per cent. in favor of the owner's not recovering it. How can he? Once outside the immediate vicinity of the good doctor's office, who is to recognize the fact that the motor is a stolen motor or the youth who is driving it a thief? So the doctor foots it for a while, availing himself, when opportunity offers, of street cars, stages and the subway, and then—buys another motor. But this time—you bet you!—he insures it against theft. No thief seems to take any interest in the roadster now, until one day, while at Mrs. Smith's examining the rash on her new baby, he happens casually to look out the window and discovers that the new car has disappeared. Alas! But he has his policy in his pocket and, after notifying authorities as before, he goes down to the Interplanetary Fidelity and Insurance Company, proves his loss and immediately receives a check in full—if he is lucky. Of course he looks round a bit for his car, but this time it has gone to Newark, been done over in red with yellow stripes and sold as a "demonstrator" to a movie actor, who drives it until some other thief steals it from him. The reader can go on imagining the future history of that larcenous car until it is finally scrapped.

For some time the tracing of stolen cars seemed almost an impossibility. It was like looking for a lost canary bird—dyed pink or some other unexpected and unsuspected color. Then the thieves began to fell their oats, became reckless, and at last one of them was caught—with a stolen motor which he had neglected to drive away from the city. From this man the police learned—in exchange for a guaranty of leniency—that a well-organized conspiracy existed, of exactly what dimensions he could not say, of which there was undoubtedly a single head—a sort of Moriaty—who planned and directed the major part of all the motor thefts in the metropolis. The informer could not tell who this man was or where he concealed himself, but alleged that this King of the Motor Thieves had confederates in various outlying cities such as Newark, Paterson and Hartford, who, under the guise of operating local garages, received, altered and concealed the cars stolen in New York until they could be disposed of with safety. According to the man's story, which was later demonstrated to be accurate in most particulars, the conspirators utilized in each case the services of three distinct groups of criminals, who worked independently of each other. Each group consisted of from two to four individuals, depending upon the necessities of the case.

The first group—the members of which we will call the thieves—stole the car, being tipped off by someone higher up as to where it could be found. The second group—the receivers—received and disguised the car thus stolen by the first group. The third—the middlemen—took the car away and sold or otherwise disposed of it. Behind all these groups was what a writer of mystery stories would describe as a master mind; but the master mind in this instance was no figment of anybody's imagination. It actually existed—somewhere.

The most ingenious feature of this criminal syndicate lay in the fact that the members of these different groups rarely worked together on more than a single occasion, and each group worked independently of the other two. The thieves, having stolen a car, would thereupon, following out their instructions, take it to a certain point and leave it, from which it would be removed by the receivers to, we will say, a barn on Long Island, where it would be repainted and disguised. Thence it would be taken by the middlemen, who would sell it. Sometimes one of the thieves would deliver the car to one of the receivers, who in turn would deliver it to one of the middlemen. But as often as not none of the groups had any knowledge of the doing of the other two; and the members of each group, having operated successfully in a given case, would then be reassigned to entirely different groups working in other parts of the city or in other localities. Thus no individual thief, receiver or middleman could testify to the participation of another member of the conspiracy in more than one transaction.

Blames Injured For Most Accidents

New York, November 21.—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce issued a statement last week to show that street accidents were usually the fault of the injured. The statement says:

"Ninety per cent of the street traffic accidents in New York City are due to carelessness or other fault of the injured, according to a report of the Police Department, which has adopted a system of reporting such accidents on forms that classify them according to cause, location, nature, seriousness, type of vehicle involved, age of injured, and time of day.

"It has been the custom of the public to condemn drivers, particularly of automobiles, for recklessness and to demand rigid regulation, but the police reports now show that it is the person afoot that needs to be controlled and to exercise as much caution as is observed by the operators of the vehicles. This will be a revelation to most persons. Of 1,033 accidents in August in which vehicles were involved and the causes of which were reported, 903, or 90 per cent, were due to the fault, the injured, 51 to the fault of the drivers, 45 to defects in the vehicles, 34 to skidding, and 42 to various other causes.

"Of 743 persons struck by vehicles of all kinds, including bicycles, during the month, 679 were killed or injured as a result of their own fault, and only 31 due to the fault of the drivers, while 294 persons were struck by vehicles when crossing streets at other than street intersections. Falls from vehicles accounted for 224 accidents, 171 persons were hurt when getting on or off street cars in an improper way, 137 were killed or injured while playing in the street through no fault of drivers, 90 ran into or in front of vehicles, 26 were intoxicated, and 50 were stealing rides.

"Among other interesting facts shown by the report are that street accidents increase steadily from January to July, and then gradually decrease until the end of the year; that most accidents occur from 11 a.m., to 12 noon and from 5 to 7 p.m.; that about 15 per cent of the persons fatally hurt are children, and that the largest number of children killed and injured are from 2 to 8 years old."

What Is a Beautiful Car?

The modern chassis is, in a way, so standardized that we need have little fear in purchasing any well known model. No matter how profound a buyer's mechanical knowledge, the inspection of a motor, or an axle can tell him but little of the real merits or faults. Most of us must therefore trust to the company's reputation for the mechanical part of the car. However, we can see and appreciate the body and exercise our judgment about it.

A good body is judged from two standpoints, that of the curb and that of the passenger. They are almost of equal importance and are represented by two schools of design. In one, the designer lays out the necessary number of comfortable seats and draws a body around them. In the other, the designer draws a comely body and fits the seats in where they may come. The two are not incompatible, however. Let us first take the curb viewpoint.

The most important component of the car, architecturally speaking, is the body proper. In order that it may so appear, its height from the running board to the top of the side should be greater than that from the ground to the running board or from the body to the top. However, it must not be unduly high above the fender or it will seem topheavy. The distance from the top of the rear fender to the top of the body should never be more than one-third of the distance from the fender to the ground. Furthermore, the sides of the body should be relatively high above the seat cushions in order that the occupants may appear to sit in the car and not on it. In order to reconcile low body sides with height above the seats, we must have leg room so that the feet may be extended in front of the passengers and the cushions put very near the floor. However, a seven-passenger car with such leg room requires so long a chassis for real comfort that the five-passenger seem the best for all purposes.

Doors should be wide, at least twenty inches, and unencroached by rear fenders. The body ought never to extend far back of the rear wheel, the cowl and back of the seats should be approximately in line, and the sides unbroken by hardware. A bridge across the front seat back and convex sides, give an impression of unity. Fenders should not have more clearance than necessary and the running board should be below the line of wheel centers. The axis of the steering post should intersect the center of the front wheel and the bonnet lines flow gently into the body. The lower edge of the steering wheel should be concealed by the body side.

From the standpoint of passengers, the foregoing considerations will not be found to be hardships. The low seating is very comfortable and the steering wheel is in a natural position. Front seats should be at least forty inches wide and rear seats at least forty-seven. The upholstery should fit the person well. All these considerations are not incompatible if a five-passenger body is built. A very moderate wheel base, say 112 inches, will accommodate a roomy, comfortable and low hung five-passenger body. But look carefully at the seven-passenger. Too often room is made for the extra two only by making the rest sit rigidly upright. This in turn makes it necessary to raise the body sides unduly or else leaves the passengers with undignified knees showing. Either alternative gives us discomfort and injured appearance. Of course, a well proportioned seven-passenger car can be built, but it cannot be accommodated on the present popular wheel bases.

The body should be of pressed steel over a wood framework. Look carefully at the body with divided front seats to see if the sides are well supported. Upholstery is best of some of the excellent grades of imitation leather. They are better than cheap leather and even the best leather gets so dirty in a couple of years that seat covers are a necessity, so that it has no real advantage. The prospective buyer will find a number of five-passenger cars on the market that possess most of the foregoing characteristics.

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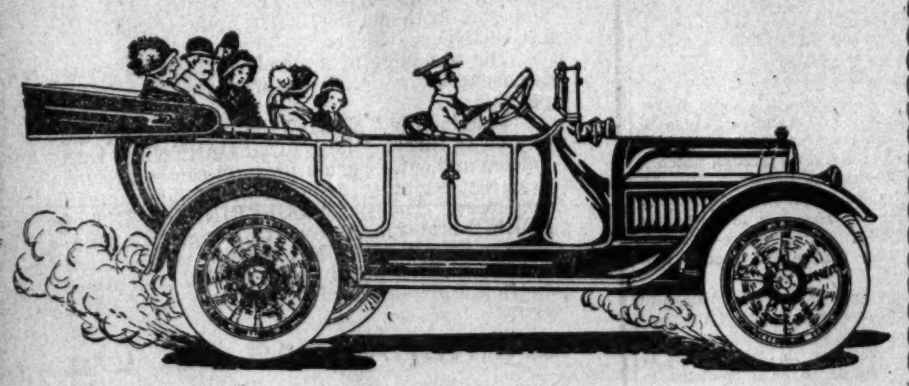

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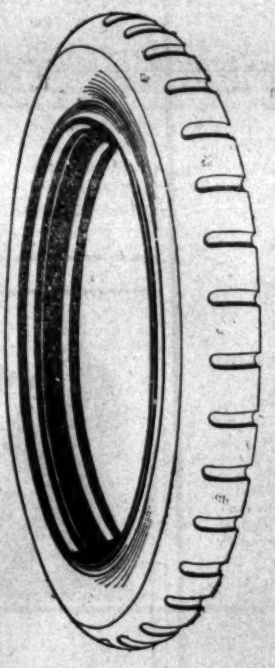

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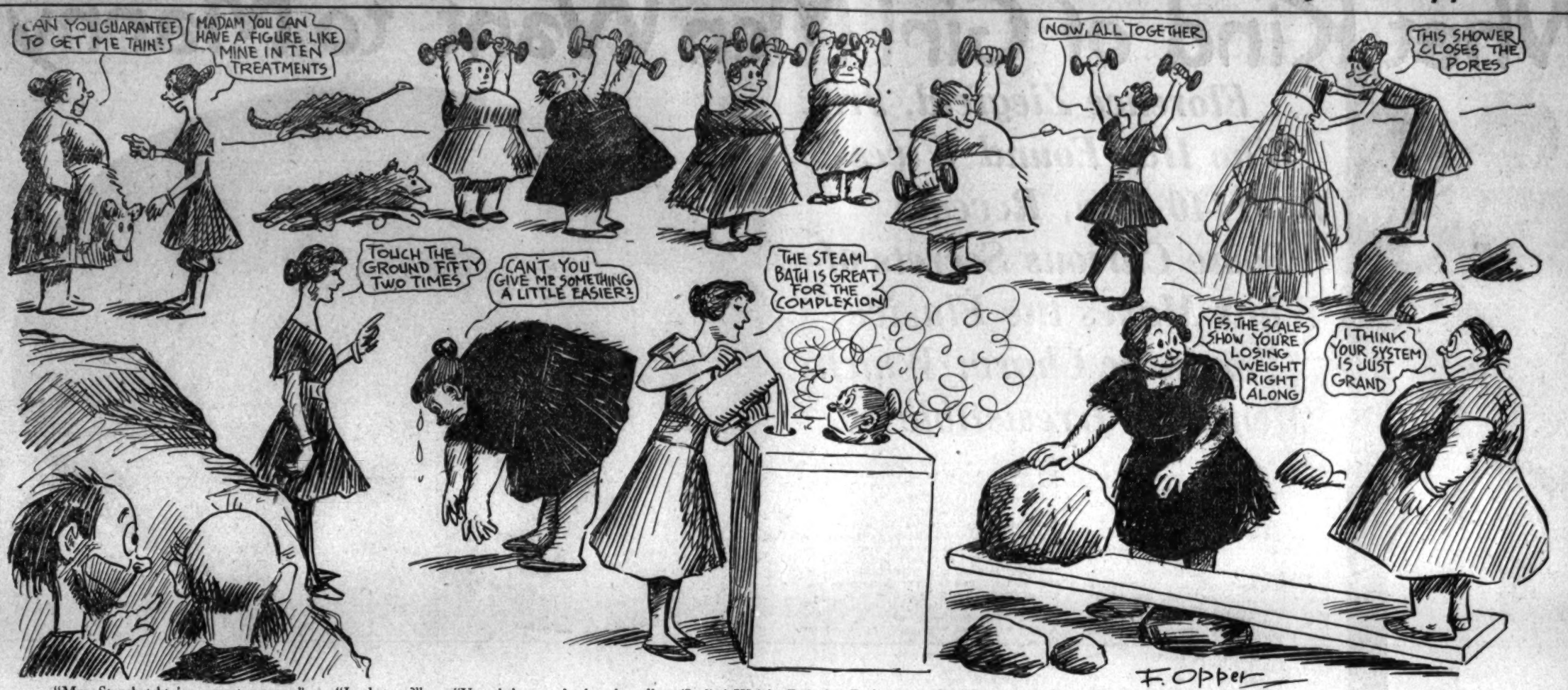
Our Antediluvian Ancestors — By F. Opper


CAN YOU GUARANTEE TO GET ME THIN?
MADAM YOU CAN HAVE A FIGURE LIKE MINE IN TEN TREATMENTS
TOUCH THE GROUND FIFTY TWO TIMES
CAN'T YOU GIVE ME SOMETHING A LITTLE EASIER?
THE STEAM BATH IS GREAT FOR THE COMPLEXION
NOW, ALL TOGETHER
THIS SHOWER CLOSES THE PORES
YES, THE SCALES SHOW YOU'RE LOSING WEIGHT RIGHT ALONG
I THINK YOUR SYSTEM IS JUST GRAND
F. Opper

"Mrs. Stonehatcht is a smart woman." "Is that so?" "Yes, she's started what she calls a 'Ladies' Weight Reducing Parlor.' She charges two bear skins a treatment, and she keeps four assistants busy all the time. The women in Cliffville are simply crazy about it!"

CROSS U. S. TWICE ON VACATION TRIP

Party in Overland Car Goes To Atlantic Coast and Back Without Trouble

San Francisco, November 28.—To fully appreciate the great educational value of the motor car one has only to hear the story of Mr. W. Truss and his friends, who have just finished a tour to Boston and return, having traveled 11,991 miles in their Overland car.

The trip, which started out as a pleasure outing of four young Californians, was turned into a most serious study before they had reached the Mississippi.

Truss, in speaking of the trip, says: "Last summer W. B. White and myself decided to buy an Overland, and after we got it we had the brilliant idea of making a tour to New York. We were joined in our enthusiasm by our friends, E. F. Coridan and Carl Sweeney.

"After much planning we left San Francisco on June 26, bound East by way of Los Angeles, San Diego and the old Santa Fe trail.

"It was to be one big vacation. We had a fine time of it until we left the State.

Last Look At California

"Leaving the Mexican border, we headed our car east. Our course led us through San Bernardino, where we took in the mile-high boulevard to get one last look at sunshiny California before we plunged into the southern desert.

"At Daggett the route turned to Cardiz, thence Ash Fork, Williams, Grand Canyon and on to Flagstaff.

"It was here that we first realized the great value of our Overland car. While in California we had nothing but boulevards. It was, however, just the opposite in Arizona.

"We had hardly turned into that State before we ran into a cloud burst. It seemed as if the rain came down all solid water. It was impossible to drive, and we had to stop and wait for the storm to pass over.

"Before the rain ceased we had somewhat the sensation that must have been felt in the ark. We noticed that the rain water was accumulating around the car. Soon it began to spread out and rise. It was impossible to get out in the storm to seek higher ground, and so when we tried to start the car it stuck fast.

"Soon the water commenced to move and we found ourselves on the edge of an angry torrent. The water had climbed up to and over the running boards. To make matters worse, while it had ceased to rain, the rushing waters had continued and night was at hand.

"All through the night we sat up in fear that at any moment we would have to desert our car and swim for our lives.

"In the morning we noticed that the water had gone down until we could see the running boards. Slowly the water subsided and we got on to try and move on.

"We found that the storm had brought down soft mud some eight inches deep, through which we finally worried the car until we reached high ground.

"This was our worst experience of the whole trip, all others seemed play.

"From Flagstaff we went to Albuquerque, Santa Fe, French, Trinidad, Pueblo, Colorado Springs, Denver, thence along the Union Pacific to Kansas City.

"From Kansas City we traveled on to St. Louis, Indianapolis and Toledo, where we went through the Willys-Overland plant. From here we journeyed to Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany and New York.

"We reached Boston on September 26. After spending five days in the 'Hub,' we turned our car Westward, coming home by way of Springfield, Albany, Toledo, Chicago and over the Lincoln highway to San Francisco.

"Good roads were enjoyed until we came to the Iowa and Nebraska gumbo. California adobe is bad enough, but it is not in it when compared with this gumbo.

"Taking it all in all however, the Lincoln highway has fine roads, Cities and towns along this road take pride in the fact that they are on the main transcontinental route.

"Too much praise can not be given the Overland."

Storage Battery Wisdom

Mr. H. S. Honigsberg, local representative of the Willard Storage Battery Company, explains why one always finds much stronger terminals and connections on a Willard battery.

"There is no use in putting all possible care in manufacture into a high grade battery," says Mr. Honigsberg, "if you make the terminals so small that you can't get full use of your battery's capacity. It would be like building a big reservoir and connecting it with pipes too small to deliver the water."

"Besides, that the resistance offered is in inverse proportion of the size of the wiring and connections, causing overheating and other troubles."

Tour Over Year In Studebaker

Vancouver Party Has Small Repair and Gasoline Expense For Long Trip

San Francisco.—On the return journey of a trip by motor car begun April 8, 1914, Mr. and Mrs. Snipes, their 14-year old son, Ralph, and dog, "Teddy," of Vancouver, B. C., visited last week at the Studebaker Detroit factories, where the car was produced. Previous to the starting on this trip the Snipes family, which seems to be unusually fond of travel, had covered 3,000 miles in a nine months' tour of Canada. From Vancouver in April of last year they started in a Studebaker four-cylinder car for Los Angeles. Following the coast line as closely as possible, and from having good roads, their destination was reached June 14, with plenty of opportunity for sightseeing. They crossed the American desert through New Mexico to Arizona, visiting the Grand canyon and then proceeding to Pueblo, whence they went straight east to Kansas City, which was reached in July. In sixty traveling days they had reached Raleigh, N. C., where the winter was spent. On the trip they drove 6,400 miles, expending about $100 for gas. The return trip of 7,000 miles was started August 9, their route leading through the large cities of the east, until Detroit was reached. The Lincoln highway will be followed as far into the west as possible. Mr. Snipes said at the Studebaker factory that they had not been seriously troubled by road conditions, except from an encounter with gumbo mud in Kansas. This caused a breakdown, but he is well satisfied from having had a repair expense of but $35 to date for the trip.

Joseph Parmley of Aberdeen, S.D., president of the Yellowstone Trail association, is an enthusiastic booster of the newest national highway. Upon the side of his new Studebaker car Mr. Parmley has had placed in gold leaf a map of the trail from Plymouth Rock to the Pacific ocean. Plymouth Rock, the eastern terminus, is shown just beneath the windshield on the right side of the car. The yellow ribbon follows the contour of the body back and around to the Seattle end, just ahead of the foredoor on the left side. The cities are named and park scenes in color mark the resort points.

Do You Starve Your Storage Battery?

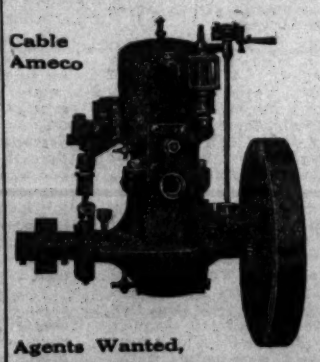
That is the interesting title of a little book recently published which explains to car owners why it sometimes happens that a storage battery will not "hold the charge."

It seems that there are several different reasons for this condition, almost all of which are due to the simple fact that the owner has neglected to keep his battery filled with distilled water, to have it fully charged either by running the car or from an outside source.

The book points out that occasionally the starved condition is due to something getting out of order with the generator, or to the fact that the lamp load has been increased so that the generator cannot supply sufficient current, or that the owner does not run his car enough in the day time to give the generator a chance. He can always find out easily, however, if the generator is not supplying enough current by testing it with an ammeter.

Copies of the book can be obtained from Mr. Honigsberg, manager of the Willard Storage Battery Company's factory branch in this city.

American Detroit Marine Motors



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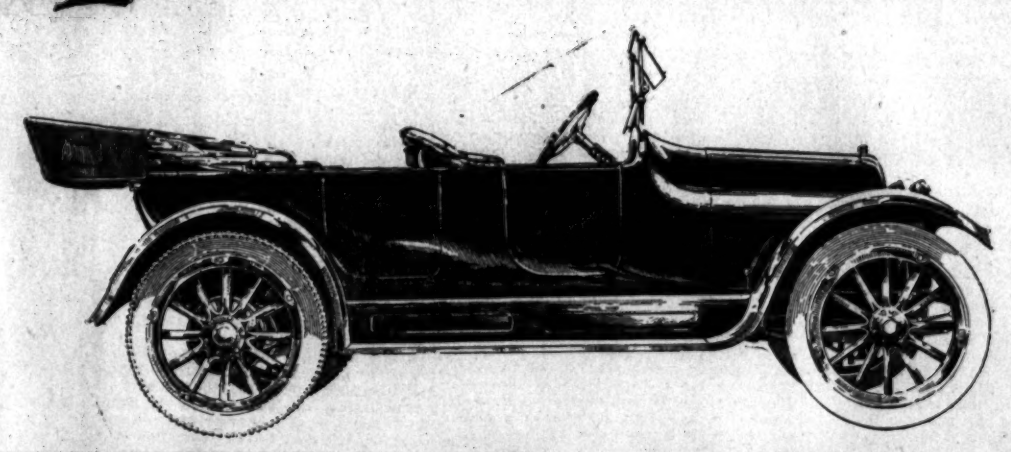

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Beauty—comfort—convenience—economy. You get all of these in this new Overland.

Built to meet the demand for a high grade light car it has all the quality and advantages of many cars that sell for a much higher price. Yet it is exceedingly economical both in purchase price and cost of upkeep.

The motor—sturdy and highly efficient—is of the latest and most approved en bloc type with a long stroke and small bore. It is designed for economical operation.

The long, low streamline body, with sloping bonnet, one-piece cowl, crowned fenders and full curved back is most attractive in appearance.

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In spite of its rugged strength and long wheelbase the car is light, weighing only 2160 pounds.

Large tyres give greater mileage and greater comfort than the smaller size usually found on cars of similar specifications.

In addition to these big advantages this Overland has electric lights and self starter; an easy operating clutch with adjustable pedals; larger powerful brakes, demountable rims—everything that makes a car strictly up-to-date.

See this beautiful car. Let us prove to you its sterling qualities.

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Long Stroke Motor Cast En Bloc
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High Tension Magneto Ignition
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Right hand drive—center levers
Instrument Board on Cowl Dash
Cantilever Rear Springs
Deep, Soft Upholstery, High Back Seats
Wheelbase 104 inches (2642 mm.)
Large tyres 31" x 4".
Demountable, detachable rims—one extra
Rear Axle, floating type
Large, powerful brakes
Thermo-Syphon cooling
Body, streamline with one-piece cowl
Rain-vision Windshield, ventilating type, built-in
Crowned fenders
Lustrous black finish
Nickel and polished aluminum trimmings
Electric engine starter and generator, with head, rear and dash lamps and headlight dimmers, storage battery.
One man Mohair hood with dust cover; magnetic speedometer; electric horn; combination rear light and license bracket; hinged rug rail; foot rest; tyre carrier in rear; full set of tools; tyre repair kit; jack and pump.

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What Kind of Girl Men Want to Marry

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., Who Has Found Wives for 1440 Men, Reveals Some Curious Secrets of What Makes the Elusive Feminine Charm Which Men Find Irresistible

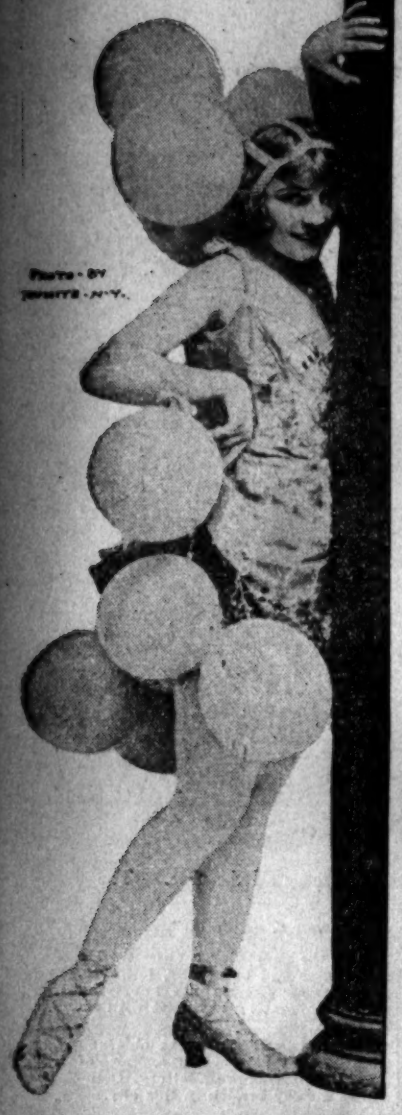


PHOTO · BY WHITE · N·Y.

One of the Exceptions—A Girl Who Is Married, Has Children, a Happy Home, and Is Still in the Ziegfeld Chorus.

By Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr.

IT has been said that "matches are made in heaven." In my professional career as theatrical manager I have found wives for 1,440 men. If I have been guided by any special heavenly inspiration I do not know it.

Are these men happy? I do not know.

Are the women whom I started on the voyage of matrimony happy? I do not know. The fact remains—I selected brides that appealed to 1,440 men, and to the girls who married I should, by all the tenets of romance, be looked upon as a fairy godfather. For some I did as much as the fairy godmother did for Cinderella.

Many married fabulously rich men. From a condition of comparative poverty, through me many leaped into luxurious homes and a life replete with all luxurious appurtenances—footmen, butlers, maids, automobiles, horses, prize winning dogs.

In the olden days, so it is recorded, certain kings found an agreeable diversion from the monotony of kingship in finding wives and husbands for court favorites. Yet no matchmaking king ever boasted of a record such as mine. I feel I have done more in encouraging matrimony than any other man in the world. I feel I have done more in the actual service of finding wives for wife-seeking men, and in establishing homes, than anyone else in the United States.

Each year I employ about 250 girls. Each year I must find a fresh supply of girls. Each year one-half of my choruses are recruited anew. With few exceptions, no girl remains in my chorus more than two years. Every two years there is an absolute change. Now and then a girl remains in my chorus for five or six years, because she does some remarkable stunt, but this only proves she is not in the class of the others—not the prize package some man is hastily eager to wed. My most successful girls leave the quickest. I must immediately find a new face and form as fair as the one that has won a man's heart, and often it is not easy. My business is like prospecting for gold.

Why do I select girls for my choruses that men will want to marry? Beauty as you know, is rare. Men will go where they find beauty. It is not as common as weeds. The average man does not consciously know his taste for beauty. I do. Like Solomon, who had 500 wives and gained great wisdom, I, who have employed over 5,750 girls in productions, have gained likewise in wisdom. I have two shows running annually—in one I employ 100 girls; in the other 30 girls.

Constantly girls are leaving and their places are filled. Constantly girls are married from the shows, and new girls are recruited. As the years pass, my chorus has no left-overs. Each year approximately I present to the American public 250 fair faces, 250 enticing pairs of lips, 500 provocative, fascinating eyes, 500 alluring arms, 500 dancing, prancing feet. On an average 25 per cent of the girls employed each year marry. That is 25 of every 100—about 60 to 65 of the total number of 250. During my career I have given wives to nearly 1,500 men.

Why do men go to shows? To see pretty girls.

Why do men want to see pretty girls? Because, in his life, every man is looking for the Ultimate Girl, not for a bevy of girls, but the one, precise, inevitable type that above all others appeals to him. My success is due to more than taste.

No man consciously goes about looking for a wife. Yet I know that every man is unconsciously looking for a wife. The average man doesn't know how to go about it. He doesn't know the type of woman that will appeal to him. He has no coherent conception of his unrealized ideal. I, on the other hand, know what girl to select that will appeal to a man. I visualize his ideal. I find its physical incarnation; therefore, in selecting girls for my chorus, my difficult task is to find girls that will appeal to a proportion of male audiences as possible wives.

But married men go to see your prize choruses, you say. They do. Why? Marriage does not destroy an admiration for beauty, and then, perchance, some may go to see what they have missed!

Admiration for beauty is what brings men to my productions, and the eternal quest of man for his ideal type is what brings dollars to my pockets. I meet the demand—I get the box office receipts.

To find a wife for one man would be quite easy. But to select potential wives for 100 men is decidedly difficult. Nevertheless I succeed. For I know men's tastes thoroughly. There is no type, no aspect of loveliness, no point of feminine beauty that stirs men's hearts to rapture that I do not know. Consequently I select the girls for my choruses personally; the final decision is mine. Long experience has rendered the task less difficult than it used to be, and now I select girls with a knowledge that is scientific, with the unerring and unfailing sureness of a trained instinct.

What types of beauty do men admire? What demands must I meet in gathering the fairest of each year's Spring offering of girl flowers?

One rule rigidly applies. I cannot select girls of one type. A chorus of brunettes would be a failure. A chorus of blondes would be a failure. A chorus of ponies, or a chorus of Amazon girls would be doomed to instant failure. I must embrace, in my chorus, the entire gamut of feminine loveliness. For I must meet all tastes. My chorus must be a gem of purest ray serene, without a flaw, yet with a hundred different facets. Generally I follow a rule of selecting 25 per cent brunettes, 25 per cent blondes, and 50 per cent medium types.

Do tastes change as the seasons pass? They do. The theatrical business is as uncertain as the stock market. One season brunettes are predominantly in demand; another, blondes; another, girls with brown hair. You can never meet the demand for girls with Titian hair—there are too few. What happens if I have an oversupply of blondes in a season when the taste for brunettes prevails? Adapt the chorus to the popular taste. In any case, I must always have in my chorus a supply of girls of every type, and if one type is exhausted by the demands of matrimony I must fill the vacancies with the same type.

What type of girl marries quickest? Slim girls. Youth and slenderness are the supreme requisites.

What type of girl marries last? For what type is there the least appeal? The fat girl. There is little, if any, chance for the fat girl. Alas, but why shed crocodile tears over the inevitable verdict of experience! They like 'em slim—you can put that down as a standard and established fact.

What about age? They like them young. That is established. I know. Knowing men's tastes, what ages do I select? From seventeen to twenty-five. Seldom thirty. Never, never forty. The chances of a girl of twenty marrying are ten times as great as a girl of twenty-five, and twenty times as great as those of a girl of thirty. The girls in a chorus must look fresh. Made-up beauty does not appeal. The footlights wilt and fade. A girl who does not marry in two or three years after her first appearance does not come in the first class of desirable wives.

The girls in my chorus must be as fresh as the roses of Springtime. Now and then I employ a girl of thirty or more if she possesses some exceptional talent, but it is as a professional entertainer. Or it may be, in rare cases, that she is of a domestic type that appeals to a certain class of men. In the present chorus of one of my productions is a girl who was married and is the mother of a daughter of twelve. But she still looks young and her appeal is uniquely personal.

What of the height and weight of girls? From my experience I think girls of about five feet four inches, marry quickest, and therefore select a majority of this height. Some men, however, like the pony type, of about four feet two inches, other the tall Amazon type, of five feet ten. I never fail to include both of these extremes. Men can take their choice.

As to the weight of girls, the most popular type is light on the scales. A girl of about five feet four, weighing about 100 to 110 pounds, is the most appealing to seventy-five per cent of mankind. Yet in my chorus I try to meet all demands, and the girls range in weight from 95 to 135, sometimes 140 pounds. My experience has taught me some interesting things.

A girl weighing 100 to 105 pounds has ten times the chances of marriage that a girl weighing 130 to 135 pounds has. A girl weighing 110 pounds has six times the chances of the heavier girl. A girl weighing 120 pounds has four times the chances. The opportunity for marriage decreases as the weight goes up. Men prefer slim, slight, slender, light-weight girls. The most popular feminine standard of beauty is slight. The Dresden china girl has a thousand chances for marriage against the 150-pounder who may be able to sing in opera.

There is a psychologic reason for this. A man gazes upon a slight girl. He realizes, although perhaps subconsciously, that she will give herself readily and feasibly to his embrace. He can dominate her. Then, being small, she will wear less clothes. Consciously the number of yards of goods used in her dress will not occur to him, but it will subconsciously. She needs less silk and linen. That appeals. The huge woman appals and intimidates. No man likes the idea of a large woman sitting on his knee. Alas, as I have said, for the fat girl!

How about height and build? I have said seventy-five men of every hundred prefer a slight girl, of about five feet four. Ten men of a hundred admire a tall girl—of about five feet ten. I should say fifteen men of every hundred prefer a mite of a girl—of about four feet ten, weighing about ninety to ninety-five pounds. But all must be young.

In selecting potential wives for my chorus I must go further than all this—further than age, height, weight, color of hair and eyes, further than the distinction between big girls and little girls, blondes, brunettes and mediums. I must consider all the points of beauty that appeal to men.

Some men admire languorous black eyes; others bright, vivacious blue eyes; some a dimple in the cheeks, others dimples in the knees. While three men of five admire heavy arched eyebrows, the other two prefer thin, delicate outlines. Some men are carried away by long, drooping, beaded lashes. Seven men out of ten admire a straight aquiline nose, two the nez piquante, one the retrousse nose. All these details in feminine loveliness it is my business to observe.

It is important to consider the lips. The favorite type is the full, luscious lip. Yet while twenty men of twenty-five become enamored of rich pomegranate lips, five are stirred only by pale, ascetic lips like those of the ladies painted by Rosetti. All girls must have good teeth—there is no deviation from this rule. I eliminate from the men to whom my productions appeal the wretch who could fall in love with a woman with false teeth. That man would not pay $2.50 for a seat.

The shoulders and neck of a girl must be perfectly proportioned, according to her type. I never select a tall girl with a short neck or a short girl with a long, lanky neck.

Legs and feet must be altogether beyond criticism. Not too plump, not too thin, but including all the gradations within the impossible extremes. All men admire a perfect ankle. I could not afford to employ a girl, no matter how beautiful otherwise, if her ankles were thick, or if she were clumsy on her feet. Nimbleness on the feet and grace in the movements of the arms attract the eye. Men select wives primarily according to their face and feet—their attention is attracted by the antipodal extremes. Certain things are impossible, I may put it on record once and for all—bow legs, pigeon toes or splayed feet.

What measurement of chest most quickly finds a domestic nest? Excuse me, I am a modest man and do not select beauty by the rule and tape line. A glance is sufficient. Still modestly I may say I try to select a variation of flowers—from the bud of promise to the one in opulent full bloom. I have never married off a flat-chested girl.

Dimples have a most potent and irresistible appeal. I believe that of the fifty girls who marry from my chorus each year thirty have dimples. If dimples are in the knees a girl's chances are improved 100 per cent.

Even beyond all the points of beauty, I am compelled to select girls according to their personality. What type of personality—to which the physical details are accessory—are most appealing? There is the innocent, ingenue type; the Carmen, Spanish, coquettish type; the reckless, dashing type; the volatile, sprightly, flirtatious type, and the sombre, tragic type.

The innocent ingenue is most favored, I should say, by 75 per cent of the men. That is, she has seventy-five chances in a hundred against the heavy, tragedy brunette type. We know that certain gray-bearded kings have given $50,000 necklaces to this type, and that this heavy type appeals to Russian counts—at least in fiction. The appeal of fresh innocence is most potent to the average man. For a wild whirl of flirtation some men may find a zest in pursuing the Carmen type, with flashing eyes and glinting teeth—but they do not marry her. They do not marry the girl who looks as though she knows it all. They distrust the obvious coquette.

And what of the Lobster Girl? Does she marry? Occasionally. Usually she drifts from one chorus to another.

If my chorus changes every two seasons, where do the girls go you ask. Those that do not marry usually engage themselves in other shows.

Whence do I draw my supply of fresh girls each year? Because of the reputation of my chorus many young applicants come to New York. For freshness of beauty, I am always willing to sacrifice lack of experience. Nevertheless, before a production opens, all girls go through a rigid training. Sometimes girls send me their photographs, asking for positions. If the photograph is promising I send for the girl. While on tour, many girls apply for positions. I should say 50 per cent of my chorus is recruited from small cities and country districts throughout the country.

The rules that I apply in the selection of a chorus also govern the selection of principals to a certain extent. I select principals primarily according to the excellence of their work; nevertheless I try to vary the types.

Into what classes of society do the girls of my shows marry? I should say ten out of fifty marry rich men. Daisy Virginia, of the "Follies of 1915," met Ford H. Keith, a rich man from London, and was married to him last August. She left the show to go on a long honeymoon to China and Japan. Helen Moyer, who appeared in "The Follies of 1914," married John J. Spear, a rich man and member of a socially prominent Philadelphia family.

You see they marry into all professions. Few ever marry men of the chorus, however. Among the husbands I could mention are various classes and professions represented. Where do most of the girls marry? In New York. I should say five out of those who marry annually contract engagements while on the road.

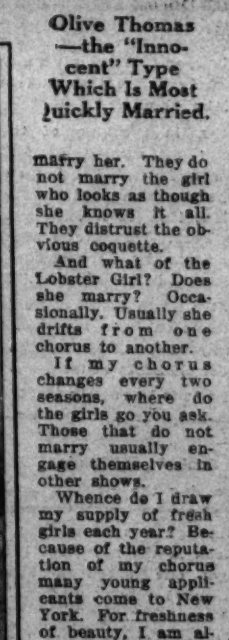
PHOTO · BY ROCHLITZ

PHOTO. BY WHITE·N.Y.

Miss Daisy Virginia—This Face Won a Millionaire from London

PHOTO · BY WHITE · N.Y

This Type of Girl—Not Too Huge, Not Too Intelligent, and Not Too Vivacious, Is in Great Demand.



Olive Thomas—the "Innocent" Type Which Is Most Quickly Married.

A Man Who Plays 600 Instruments

WHAT is probably the world's greatest collection of ancient musical instruments is the property of Rev. F. W. Galpin, an English clergyman. It numbers more than six hundred instruments and what is still more remarkable, its owner is able to render a creditable solo on each and everyone of them.

The instruments in the collection are grouped in families and arranged in the order of their development. The flute family, for instance, includes the Nay, or ancient Egyptian flute of a type played 2,000 and more years before Christ; a nose flute of the Fiji Islanders, blown from the nose instead of the mouth; flageolets—which Pepys found "mighty pretty"—and recorders (old English beaked flutes, mentioned in "Hamlet").

Here are a few of the collector's other treasures:

A viol da Gamba, made in 1611 in Southwark, next door to Shakespeare's Theatre.

A horn used in the worship of Bacchus a century before Christ.

An old English iron curfew bell.

A horn of the Bronze Age.

All the instruments of Nebuchadnezzer's band, mentioned in the book of Daniel.

The latter instruments do not belong to Biblical times but to the Elizabethan age when the Bible was translated. The translators did not know what the original Assyrian instruments were, so they gave them the names of those in a good band of their own time—"cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, and all kinds of musick."

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SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JANUARY 23, 1916

VOLUNTEERS WIN FROM CIVILIANS

Hard Fought Game on a Greasy Field Ends In Two To One Score

PLAY IN RAIN AND MUD

But Because It Was For Charity Crowd of Three Hundred Assembles

Fortune did not favor the Charity Match yesterday afternoon, for the weather, which had been so fine up to Friday night, suddenly changed and a biting cold north-east wind, together with an incessant drizzle of rain, hampered the proceedings and spoilt what promised to be a record gate. Those who did brave the conditions only numbered about 300 but of course there were many who had purchased tickets and stayed away and it is roughly calculated that a sum of $700 will be handed over to the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund together with $500 realised through the raffle of the handsome Union Jack and the sale of small flags, thus making a total of $1,200.

The sporting community has thus responded again in handsome style and there is no doubt this figure would have been substantially increased had the day been fine. The Committee's thanks are chiefly due to the efforts of Mr. Martin and those who were responsible for selling tickets and also to the anonymous donor of the bronze medals which will be presented to the winners in the course of a few days.

Reverting to the game, it was seen that Gande was an absentee and Hamilton of the Police XI filled the vacancy on the Civilian side. From the outset it was noticeable that the greasy surface made the ball difficult to control and the Volunteers were forced to act on the defensive. Fine work by Robertson enabled Brandt to snap up a judicious pass and eluding both backs he had the goal at his mercy but shot inches wide of the upright.

Shortly afterwards Quayle had a glorious opening but his parting shot soared heavenwards. Indeed, the Civilians monopolised the play and a clever cross over by Olsen saw Rasmussen fist away just in time. A brief respite was accorded the Volunteers by some clever work by Wilson who schemed and maneuvered on the right wing in fine style.

His centers boded danger and only the fine work of Biggs prevented disaster. Play soon veered to the other end when Quayle put Clifford on the run and from the latter's center Robertson shot wide. This player soon made amende however when he cleverly outwitted Murray and scored with an oblique drive far from the reach of Rasmussen.

From the restart the Volunteers exerted pressure on the left wing where McEachran was conspicuous with his usual clever footwork; three corners came in quick succession. Wilson then again came in the picture and through his efforts Forshaw obtained possession and scored a clever goal. Shortly afterwards the same player missed an easy opening and Campbell was responsible for a magnificent drive which crashed against the cross-bar and rebounded to Wigton who cleared into safety.

The interval whistle gave short relief to the Civilians who were being compelled to withstand a furious onslaught by the Volunteers quintette. The interval time was utilised for the draw of the raffle and No. 75 proved to be the winning number.

When play was resumed the Civilians had to contend with the unpleasant cold wind and rain blowing into their faces and whether this affected their play or not it was evident that their opponents were showing decidedly more clever tactics and the Civilians could seldom get going. Splendidly helped by their halves the Volunteers' forwards were an irresistible force and from one of their many spells of attack Forshaw shot at goal and Macmillan was forced to his knees to save.

The goalie could do no more than cover the greasy ball on the ground and a melee ensued during which the Volunteers claimed that the ball had

(Continued on Page 2)

GENE CORRI'S 30 YEARS A REFEREE

England's Great Boxing Authority Writes a Book of Experiences

LIKES PACKEY McFARLAND

Frankly Admits He's Not An Admirer of the American Ring Style

(From The New York World)

Eugene Corri, England's best known judge of boxing, has written a book relating his varied experiences in connection with the sport. The work, entitled "Thirty Years a Referee," is published in America by Longmans, Green and Co. The illustrations are from photographs of historic ring scenes, and noted English patrons of boxing.

"Thirty Years a Referee" is written primarily for British readers, but there are many passages and even whole chapters that will interest Americans as well. Americans, however, will scarcely agree with all Mr. Corri's opinions. But these opinions are always honest ones. While given from the British standpoint every time, they are so evidently those of the true sportsman, and genuine lover of boxing that one easily passes over the somewhat insular flavor cropping out at times.

Mr. Corri has many nice things to say of our boxers and boxing promoters. Among them is this of Packey McFarland:

"A few years ago the commanding officer at Shoeburyness Garrison asked me whether I could bring a champion down with me for the entertainment of the soldiers. I said I should do the best I could, and I had no difficulty in the world in securing this favor from Packey McFarland, who not only gave his services free, but pooh-poohed all mention of having his expenses defrayed. Your first class boxing man is very often a pure sportsman, who dearly loves to exhibit this quality. He is also, generally speaking, a gentleman in all the essentials of that exalted term.

"The officers at Shoeburyness were charmed with Packey McFarland, as indeed they well might be, for no man could better behave than Packey, in any company, however superior or exacting. The young pugilist's unassuming manners, his cleverness with the gloves, his uncomplaining willingness to do as much sparring as the men cared to ask him for, the thorough style in which he punished all comers, while taking the precaution of not knocking out or seriously injuring any one, so impressed his antagonists and his audience that, with one consent, they voted Packey to be the best of good fellows."

Of Dan McKetrick, the boyish looking manager of boxers, whom every ring follower in New York, London and Paris knows at least by sight, Mr. Corri writes:

"There have been few greater managers or seconds than this same McKetrick, who studied the men in his care till he knew what they could do better than they knew themselves. * * * Cool as a cucumber, and an excellent judge of boxing and boxing men, McKetrick always maintained that Young Ahearn would have beaten Gunboat Smith."

McKetrick was Ahearn's manager when he was matched with the Gunboat in England about two years ago. The match fell through. McKetrick said then Smith had "run out" of it.

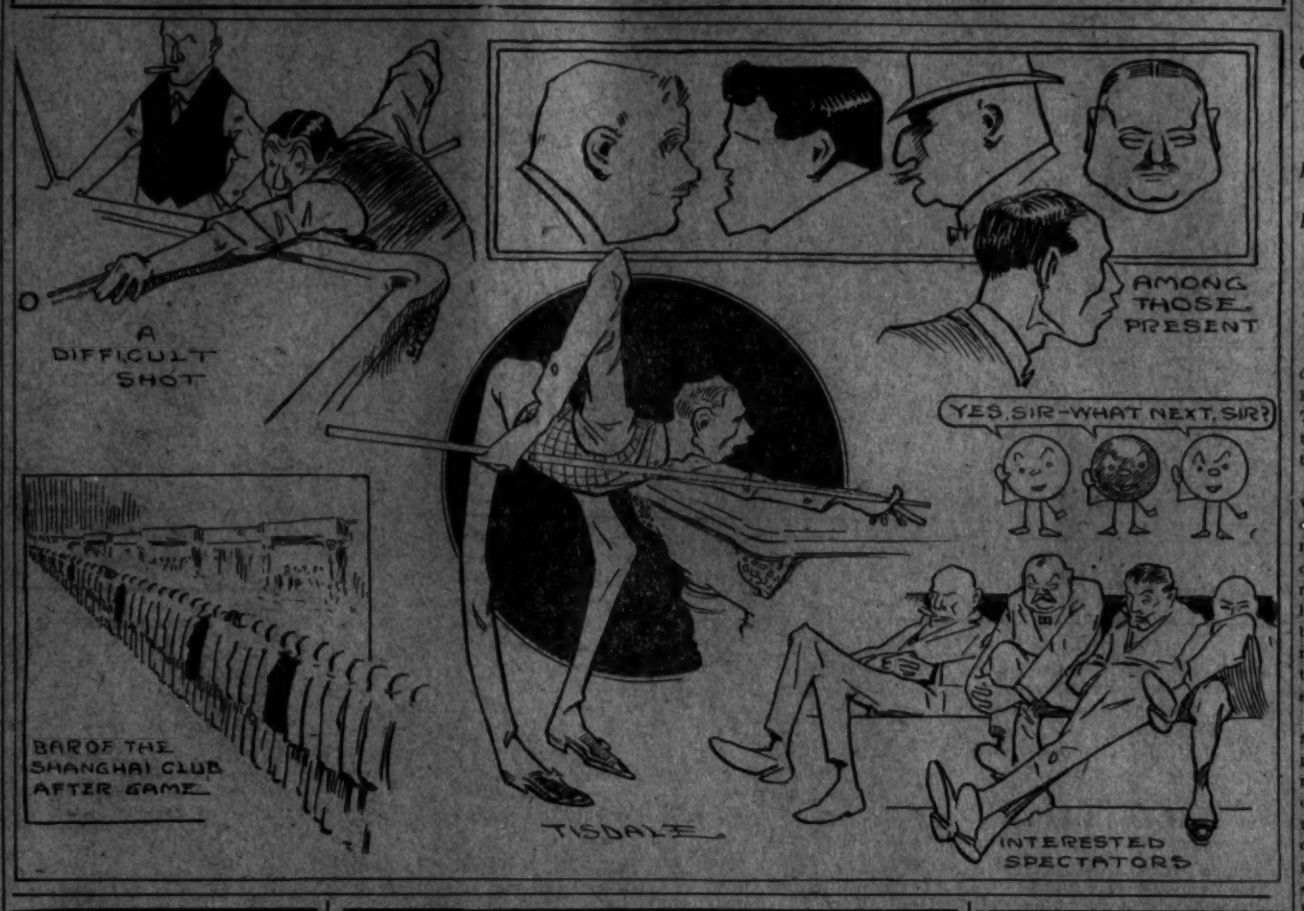
Mr. Corri, who is now a London stockbroker in the early fifties, was in his day an amateur boxer of first rank. Since he was big enough to put on the gloves he has ever been a boxing enthusiast. So his views on some matters that touch America particularly are worth repeating. He frankly admits he is no great admirer of what he calls the American style of boxing, taking special exception to the method of "covering up" inaugurated by Leach Cross and now quite generally practised by second raters on this side. Mr. Corri is unstinted in his praise of Freddie Welsh, so it is somewhat unfortunate that the ringside photo in his book of the Welsh-Ritchie fight in London shows his favorite covered up in the most exaggerated form of the "American style" to which the author so strongly objects.

But that Welsh should so cover up is not wonderful considering the fact that he learned in America all he knows about boxing. Mr. Corri does not seem, however, to have had this in mind when he quotes an American as saying after the fight: "Welsh is a wizard. We cannot teach him anything on the other side about in-fighting." This American, it seems, was as uninformed as Mr. Corri as to Welsh's ring education.

Mr. Corri is outspoken in opposition to the presence of women at boxing contests, and he is equally frank in approval of the American custom of placing the referee inside the ring.

The closing chapters are made up of entertaining anecdotes of happenings during the author's "Thirty Years a Referee."

Tisdale Gives The Billiardists The Once Over



School Sports Chatter

By Domino Junior

The game fixed for yesterday between the Customs and the Football Club at Hongkew Park was called off. The latter team were hardly represented, and the Customs men thought it not worth while to have a practice game. The Customs were out to win, as the licking at the hands of the Club two weeks ago wasn't much to their taste, but they're not complaining as they have another match against their rivals, when they hope to "bring home the bacon."

* * *

Today, if Jupiter Pluvius allows, the Jewish Club intends to meet the Customs, and they intend to win, too. And why not? With the "Human Tornado," playing for them, and with sterling backs and forwards, they see visions of conquest. On the other hand, "Charlie Chaplin" will play for the Customs, and spectators who have seen Chaplin in the movies, ought not to miss him playing soccer.

* * *

It has been proposed that the various teams that play on Sundays should form a Sunday League, on the same lines as the usual league games played on Saturday. It is deemed best to start from next season, but in the meantime it is necessary to select a committee and officers. The following teams will doubtless enter for the Sunday League: Jewish Recreation Club, Customs Club, Hotspur Recreation Club, Equivalent Sporting Association and the Willows Football Club. Should these teams get together, it will make the Sunday games more popular and will also make the players turn up without fail.

* * *

The Junior Eleven of the Shanghai Public School had a very severe defeat from St. Xavier's on Friday, capitulating by 11 to 0. The game was very uneven, just as the Barrett-Remedios billiard game proved to be, but for the first twenty minutes the losers played grandly. Then they fell to pieces. The teams are tied now, and the next game will decide who is to quaff the cup of bitterness for the Chinese New Year.

* * *

By the way, the Football Club who were supposed to turn out yesterday failed to do so. Where were they?—studying the Chinese language at the new British Chamber of Commerce School?

The Weather

Rain and mist. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 50.2 and the minimum 43.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 47.8 and 36.8.

Shanghai Rifle Association

The Annual General Meeting of the above Association was held on Friday, at 5.45 p.m. Dr. S. A. Ransom (chairman of the committee) occupied the chair on the motion of Mr. H. W. Daldy, seconded by Mr. W. J. Terrill.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary (Mr. A. M. Collaco) were confirmed and passed.

The chairman, referring to the accounts, said they had a balance of $5453.94 to the credit of the Association, showing an increase of $199.68. It was exceedingly favorable considering the adverse circumstances, and was a matter for congratulations. He said this excellent position was due to the efforts of the Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. A. M. Collaco) in obtaining donations towards the expenses of the Annual Rifle Meeting.

The report and accounts were adopted without a dissenting vote.

The chairman continuing said that last year they had to abandon the Interport Match. They had received a letter from Hongkong (Senior Port) proposing a match next spring. It was decided in favor of carrying on the competition next spring as usual, particularly in view of the fact that it has been once postponed at the suggestion of Singapore (holder) last spring.

Speaking of the membership, the Chairman said they now had 190 members, 12 more than last year.

The annual rifle meeting was a decided success; the showing was good and the scoring quite high. During the year they inaugurated an All-Comers Match. This newly instituted event was open to all-comers, the use of any military service rifle and ammunition being permitted. The competition proved very satisfactory and interesting. A feature of the shoot was the number of entries from the American Navy, and he was sorry there were no British ships in port. It was good to see the service men entering the competition, in which, so far, the civilians had come out best.

The Ladies competition proved a decided success, no fewer than 144 entries being sent in.

The Association was under a debt of gratitude to Major T. E. Trueman for supplies of ammunition. He proposed that a vote of thanks be passed to Major Trueman for his assistance in this practical manner. The motion was seconded by Mr. A. M. Collaco and carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. E. Forsyth asked how this Association stood as regards ammunition at the present time. The chairman replied that they had available some 8,000 rounds. The Committee had the matter of future supplies in hand. He thought members should be careful in their use of ammunition and should endeavor to avoid wastage. They had arranged to obtain supplies from the U.M.C., but the price they quoted was prohibitive. Their supplies were monopolised by the British Government. Besides, there was difficulty about the permit to import.

Mr. W. J. Terrill, referring to the Ladies Prize Competition, said the Ladies Nomination was a misnomer. He suggested that the ladies be allowed to nominate their own champions. The Chairman: I think in that case, the ladies would be sure to nominate the best shots.

The motion was put to the meeting and was defeated.

It was proposed by Mr. B. T. Prideaux and seconded by Mr. G. J. Turnbull that members be allowed to remove the battle sight when firing at 200 and 300 yards. The proposition was carried.

The next business was the election of the Committee. Several names were proposed and a ballot was taken in which the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year. Dr. S. A. Ransom, Messrs. A. M. Collaco, A. C. Crighton, R. K. Hykes, O. L. Ilbert, W. J. Monk and R. W. Wells.

Proposed by Mr. H. W. Daldy seconded by Mr. W. J. Terrill and unanimously carried, that Mr. A. M. Collaco be re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

The meeting was terminated with a vote of thanks to Dr. Ransom for presiding, to Mr. Daldy, retiring, to Mr. Monk for auditing the accounts and to Mr. Collaco, Secretary and Treasurer for the efficient manner in which he had worked.

Members are notified that the Special Competition on the 29th inst. will be held at the following hours:—From 6 to 9 a.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m. and not from 2 to 5 p.m. as previously notified. Targets will be changed at 7.45 a.m. and 3.15 p.m.

Today's Football

Jewish R. C. vs. Customs Club

The above match takes place today, at Hongkew Park, play to commence at 3 p.m. Players are requested to make an early appearance.

The following will represent the J. R. C.: C. Fuchsman; R. A. Komaroff and H. J. Sanft (Capt.); D. Abraham, S. Perry, and G. Foox; A. Levy, A. Ferris, W. P. Dick, I. Haas, and M. Foox.

The Customs team: Lacey; Finnis and Schneider; Shepherd, Galvin, and Ulich; Smeedon, Stormes, Smith, Dickson, and Baker.

Reserves: Nicholson, and Doyle.

Referee: F. Madar.

Baden Powell Scouts

Troop Orders for the Week Ending January 29

Tuesday, 25.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 5.15 p.m. Patrol Leaders meeting 6.30 p.m.

Thursday, 27.—Band practice at Headquarters 5.30 p.m. Orderly patrol parade at Headquarters 5.30 p.m.

Saturday, 29.—Full Uniform. Parade at Headquarters 2.15 p.m. Fieldwork.

Orderly Patrols for the Week:—"Kangaroo and Bear."

Orderly Officer for the Week:—A. S. M. Etheridge.

Section Orders

Cathedral School: Thursday, 27.—Parade at School 5.30 p.m. Instruction.

Public School: Wednesday, 26.—Parade at Headquarters 7.30 a.m.

Thursday, 27.—Parade at Headquarters 4 p.m.

French School: Monday, 24.—Parade at Headquarters 8 a.m.

Wednesday, 26.—Parade at Headquarters 5 p.m.

FITZROY LLOYD Scoutmaster.

Hockey

Harlequins v. 'B.' Co.

Under conditions that were anything but alluring, this match was played on the North Polo ground. From the start, the Harlequins took the initiative, and pretty well held it for the rest of the game. Although "B." Co. forwards showed plenty of dash, the Harlequins defence was too strong for them, and almost every effort met with a prompt check. Play was kept very near the Volunteers' circle, and many shots were taken at goal, but the ball always passed the wrong side of the post.

"B." Co. opened the score well up in the first half with a good goal converted from a corner, and with the score thus, half time was called.

In the second half, the Harlequins had the wind and rain in their favor, and after some energetic play, Baskett opened the score for the Harlequins. Shortly after this Bertenshaw got an opening and with a good, hard shot obtained the second goal for his side. The third goal was the result of a melee in front of "B." Co.'s goal in which the Volunteer goal keeper, Bertenshaw and the ball all seemed to go through together. The Harlequins ran out winners by three goals to one.

Harlequins 'X' v. Police

Owing to neither side turning out a sufficient number of men to make a game possible, the match was abandoned.

Sikhs v. Portuguese

By mutual pre-arrangement, this game was postponed.

ROUGH RIDERS ARE SOLE SURVIVORS

Only Thirty Per Cent of Starters Finish In Kiangwan Hunt

MR. J. A. P. HEARD IS WINNER

Mr. I. Ezra a Close Second, With The Others Left Far Behind

By Johnnie Walker

Kiangwan! What a chill this sends down the spines of those men who know their ponies are not big jumpers! They know very well beforehand that they are going out for a bath with all their clothes on.

Yesterday was one of those cold, wet days that, in themselves, are enough to freeze one's marrow. A north-east wind blew three-quarters of a gale, bringing with it lashings of rain, which, combined with a knowledge of the sort of country which lay before them, made many of the young members of the Paper Hunt Club think of mother and the cosy fireside at the old homestead.

A hard-bitten field of about thirty-five thrusters mounted at the same place as for the last Kiangwan hunt, near Burkill's bungalow and were at once sent off across the rut and furrow to the first obstacle, which was very deep, very steep and very wet. Here it was that the illuminous spark was extinguished and had to swim for his life.

Many other daring spirits got a good fill of water at the same place and, after all the casualties were recovered, the hunt went away at a slow pace along some high ground to a fair-sized jump. Then followed a series of small jumps till the railway line was crossed.

Tremendous Water Jumps

Carrying on from here, the hunt arrived at that tremendous series of water jumps they took coming home in the former hunt. This time, owing to the high wind, the water was held up, making a series of most formidable obstacles, super-Johnstonian in character on a wet day and surely strenuous enough to satisfy the yearnings for really topping water jumps expressed by Mr. Springfield at the last annual meeting of the club. It is said that he was more than satisfied!

The appearance of the hunt at this stage was somewhat like a battlefield, men and ponies strewn in all directions, some out, but most in the water, the mounted ones being decidedly in the minority. The pace was not fast—it never is in strange country with big jumping, although really it would pay better for riders to throw discretion to the winds and trust to the fact that, where the foxes jump, with luck the hunt can jump.

Yesterday, the slow pace was, to a goodly extent, accounted for by the wind and rain, which scattered the paper and rendered the job of picking up scent difficult.

Swinging right-handed over the railway, after several self-imposed checks, for there were no checks laid, the leaders began to recognise that they were nearing home and, sparing neither whip nor spur, they carried on over some rather rough rut and furrow to a fairly deep wade and then came plump on what is, perhaps, the biggest water jump of the whole course, which caused untold grief. From here, swinging to the left, over the finishing jumps of the former hunt, only two men were in the running for a win, namely, Mr. Heard, on Sir Lamerock and the No. 1 Heavenly Twin, on The Tipster.

A Close Finish

They both rode boldly and well at the third jump from home, which was a very big water jump and leapt it in gallant style. The Tipster gaining an advantage of several lengths, which he lost owing to the superior speed of Sir Lamerock, who gained the verdict by a short head and, galloping on through the flags, took another jump, which really looked impossible for any pony to negotiate and live.

After these two was a pause and then a bunch of three or four bedraggled ones, covered with mud and wet through, came through the flags, followed at increasing intervals by a few more riders, the sum total going the course being about thirty per cent of the starters. What became of the

rest is not yet known, but doubtless they will be turning up during the coming week, with heart-rending stories of hairbreadth escapes from death by drowning or other violent methods of seeking a happy release from Klangwan hunts on wet days.

The foxes certainly excelled themselves on this occasion by laying a course with as many big jumps as they could cram to the mile. Perhaps they might have run a more kindly course had they known the tremendous rise in the tide and the fact that the continued rain made both the take-offs and the landings very slippery.

The rut and furrow also in this part of the country is particularly depressing to a nervous rider. He gets three lines of the usual undulations and then a deep square-cut furrow and is kept busy counting all the time, for, if he makes a mistake at the square-cut furrow, he gets thrown to glory.

Hence, a clumsy rider or a clumsy pony had better keep out of the Klangwan country at this stage of the season. The survivors, none of whom carried life-belts, expressed themselves highly delighted at the course laid.

As one sportsman said: "When your weren't in the air, you were in the water. It satisfied both your longings to be a swimmer or an aviator." It is, indeed, rumored that one gentleman did go out with a periscope.

The card read:

1. Mr. J. A. F. Heard, Sir Lamerock.
2. Mr. I. Ezra, The Tipster.
3. Mr. T. G. Drakeford, The Superfluous Bird.
4. Mr. J. A. Hayes, Mango Tree.
5. Mr. F. S. Gibbings (h.-w.) Henwick.
6. Mr. N. W. Hickling, The Fly Bird.

Volunteers Win From Civilians

(Continued from Page 1)

gone over the line. Capt. Barrett ruled in their favor and thus the Volunteers took the lead. Despite their subsequent efforts to score the Civilians were unable to draw level although Quayle had hard luck when he beat the opposition and shot with tremendous force only to see Rasmussen finely fist the ball over the bar. They were 22 tired and drenched players who sought the comfort of a dry change when the final whistle blew.

The Volunteers were well served by Rasmussen, while Murray and Ollerdessen were reliable backs. Campbell and Brown worked like Trojans in the intermediate line and, if Galvin was the weakest of the trio he was very useful. The forwards were excellent to a man and Wilson, Forshaw and McEachran certainly revelled in the conditions. Leslie showed surprising speed on the treacherous ground and Lester fed Wilson most unselfishly.

Macmillan in goal for the Civilians could not be blamed for the two goals and Hamilton gave useful assistance to Biggs who played a capital game. Adams was the pick of the three moderate halves for Wigton did not relish the greasy state of affairs and Tonkin was out of his place. The forwards shone in patches. Robertson was a tireless performer and perhaps the pick for Brandt had forgotten to don his shooting boots and through lack of support Quayle and Clifford did not come up to expectations. Olsen was prone to hy too far up. The game was in the usual capable hands of Capt. R. I. M. Barrett and he was assisted on the touchlines by Messrs. Cragie-Ross and George.

We are asked to request all those who are responsible for tickets to make their returns as soon as possible.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP

Friday night's game at the Country Club between Mr. Gordon Morriss and Mr. R. P. Phillips, the last year Champion, briefly reported in yesterday's THE CHINA PRESS, proved a walk over for Mr. Morriss, whose play was very steady and at times some of his shots were brilliant, while on the other hand Mr. Phillips never got into his game. Mr. Morriss held the lead from the start and at various periods of the game the score stood 61 to 70; 80 to 112; 92 to 176; 151 to 253; 216 to 306; 243 to 403; 333 to 500; and at the finish 387 to 600.

The time was one hour and fifty-five minutes. The average of Mr. Morriss was 6; while that of Mr. Phillips was a little over 4. The highest breaks were:—

Morriss 20, 35, 23, 32, 27, 32, 20, 21, 22, 42.

Phillips 31, 24, 20.

Capt. Barrett plays Mr. C. Komaroff at the Marine Engineers' Institute on Wednesday, the 26th, at 9 p.m. The winner of this game will play the winner of the Morriss and Porter match in the final.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

HE PULLS THAT STUFF SO OFTEN I THINK HE BELIEVES IT HIMSELF
HE TALKS ABOUT THE EATS HERE BUT HE PUTS THE FEED BAG ON AT THE BUSY BEE
HE GOT ROUND SHOULDERED FROM CUMBING IN AND OUT OF PATROL WAGONS
HOW WILL CHANGE YOUR ACT
CORN FRITTERS? SAY THEY'RE IMMENSE - 10 POUNDS LIGHTER THAN A STRAW HAT - MADE WITH MY OWN FAT HANDS TOO - SAY THEY'LL MAKE YOU LAUGH OUT LOUD
WHAT ELSE IS GOOD?
HOW GIVE US THE LOW DOWN ON DA BILL
I WISH I WAS THROUGH - I'M AS HUNGRY AS A WOLF - I WANT TO GO OVER TO HITCHCOCKS AN' GET SOMETHING TO EAT
HE PULLS THAT JAMES SPIEL ABOUT EVERYTHING ON THE MENU CARD
AND HE'S BUSIER THAN A ONE-EYED DOG IN A SAUSAGE STORE
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO THE MANAGER OF A FEED JOINT TELL YOU OF THE GOOD FOOD THEY SERVE.

Just An Earful By Tad

Harry Tuthill took Mysterious Bill Smith up to Boston for a fight some years ago and that was some job if you remember what a mussy person Mysterious Will was.

Harry took the first day off to find Bill training quarters and while Harry was away Bill got into a muss with a colored sport and was slashed on the leg with a razor.

After quite a run the cops caught the slasher and brought him to the police station. Smith had to identify the man first before charges could be placed against him, so they rushed over to Smith's hotel and brought him back to the station house.

The lieutenant at the desk mitted Smith, then ordered the colored carver brought forth from the coop. He stood before the desk. Smith was on the other side of the room.

"Is this the man who cut you with a razor, Mr. Smith?" asked the lieutenant with a stern look.

Mysterious Will walked over to where the dusky demon stood, hauled off and knocked the latter flat with a right on the puss.

"Is that the man?" asked the lieutenant again.

"No," barked the mysterious one, "I never saw him before in my life."

Basket Ball

The basket ball game between the Socony Volunteers and the Y.M.C.A. Physical Directors last night was a most exciting one. During the first half the former showed great superiority, Rasmussen and Hykes delivering some specially good shooting. The Physical Directors were very weak, Swan and Hoh joined them in the second half. The former scored rapidly and secured 16 points to his credit, thus winning the game. There was another game previous to this one; it was played between Businessmen A and Businessmen B. The results were as follows:—

Socony Volunteers v. Physical Directors:

	1st	2nd		1st	2nd
Rasmussen	10	4	Ko	—	4
Vaughan	—	—	Lin	2	—
Hykes	6	6	Liu	0	2
Black	—	—	Shu	2	2
Brown	—	—	Yao	2	—
			Wu	—	—
	16	10	Swan	—	16
	Total	26	Hoh	—	—
				6	24
				Total	30

"A."			"B."		
Lee	1	—	Kau	1	1
Chow	2	1	Ho	2	—
Tong	6	—	Lin	—	—
Chan	—	—	Soo	—	—
Ko	—	—	Yen	—	2
	9	1		3	3
	Total	10		Total	6

BASEBALL MEETING

Members of the Shanghai Amateur Baseball Club are urged to attend the annual meeting of the organization which will be held in the court room of the United States Court for China on Wednesday, January 26, at 5.30 p.m. The report of last year's committee is to be received and a new committee elected for this year.

NO MAIL ON EMPRESS LINER!

No British or American mail was brought by the C.P.R. liner Empress of Japan which arrived from Vancouver Friday. This is believed to be the first time a C.P.R. boat has failed to carry mail from America on a regular trip to China. Inquiries instituted yesterday revealed that large British and American mails were left behind at Vancouver and Victoria. The ship was simply ordered not to take the mails, which will be brought by a Japanese vessel. No reason was given. It might be of interest for the British and American Chambers of Commerce here to make inquiries, although the reason for the order probably will be found to have its origin in something connected with the war.

COL. HOUSE TO PARIS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The French Minister and Colonel House, President Wilson's special representative in Europe, have left for Paris.

News Brevities

Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache at Peking, arrived in Shanghai on a brief business trip yesterday. Business men desiring to consult him will find him at the U.S. Consulate until Thursday, when he returns to Peking.

* * *

A defective flue in the home of Mr. L. A. Lubeck at No. 21-A North Szechuen Road started a small fire in the roof of the house last night. The Hongkew Company was called out but the inmates had the flames out before they arrived. There was little damage done.

* * *

Three bands of armed robbers invaded the Settlement last night. Shortly after 6 o'clock a band of six robbers, three of whom had revolvers, entered an opium shop at No. 247 Foochow Road. They fired three shots to frighten the shopkeepers and escaped with $201 in money and opium. No-one was hurt. At about the same time another band entered a Chinese house at No. 72 Pakhoi Road. There were seven in the gang, one of whom had a gun and another a knife. Only women were in the house at the time so that the robbers easily got away with some clothing and jewelry which belonged to a man who was not at home. No estimate could be made of the loss. No. 2 for the evening occurred in an alleyway off Sinza Road. The robbers entered a house where there were two old women and got away with silver and other property worth about $60.

SILVER MARKET STEADY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—Samuel Montagu's weekly silver market report states: The undertone of the silver market was steady, notwithstanding a fall in price, which appears to have originated in China, from which center selling was made to the Indian bazaars, which, consequently, unloaded on the London market. The silver held here, awaiting shipment at the reduced price, however, proved tempting to China and other operators, who saw a chance to snatch a profit.

The appearance of the market seems to indicate movements within narrow limits, as America is a hesitant seller and Continental and other demand is bound to arise on a fair scale. The stock in London at present is not large, being in the neighborhood of 5,500,000 ozs. fine.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Those made of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as their use the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6/-. from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON ENG.

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Lusitano Well Ahead In Billiards League

Standing to Date

	Won	Lost	For.	Ags.	Points
Lusitano	10	0	12226	8455	20
M. E. Institute	8	2	11836	10268	16
Customs	5	5	10715	11264	10
Powhattan	5	5	10722	11334	10
S. M. Police	4	5	10075	9571	8
Masonic C.	4	6	10806	11442	8
Municipal C.	3	6	9545	10068	6
Merchant S. C.	0	10	9408	13202	0

The week's matches resulted:

Powhattan v. M. E. Institute

H. S. Smyth	250	G. M. Beyen	250
C. S. Peacock	250	J. E. Wilson	174
H. E. Brewer	250	W. S. Campbell	232
H. Langley	230	T. Spring	250
R. Bailey	127	Geo. Alexander	250
Total	1107	Total	1156

Masonic v. Merchant S. C.

R. Phillips	250	J. Tippin	231
C. Komaroff	250	G. Green	244
J. Gibson	250	Capt. Purton	239
P. Kohn	250	" Whitelaw	144
C. Matthews	237	Capt. Best	250
Total	1237	Total	1118

Customs v. Lusitano

H. S. Chapman	168	G. M. P. Remedios	250
G. D. Stormes	250	F. H. M. Castro	149
T. Mellows	193	C. M. P. Remedios	250
H. J. Cox	136	F. P. Remedios	250
R. H. Gowing	176	J. E. Jenson	250
Total	923	Total	1143

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. Jan. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Jan. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. Jan. 28
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyo M. Jan. 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 29
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan Feb. 4

For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos.... Jan. 26
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore Jan. 31

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 25, and here on January 29. Left Saigon on January 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).

The English mail of December 17 is due here on January 24. Left Hongkong on January 21, per P. and O. s.s. Sardinia.

The French mail of January 9 is due at Hongkong on February 6 and here on February 10. Left Port Said on Friday, January 14, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos with the American mails left Kobe on Jan. 21, and is due to arrive here tomorrow, the 24th instant at 4 a.m.

Obituary

Miss Trehawke Davies

Reuter's Service.

London, January 21.—The death is announced of Miss Trehawke Davies, the first woman to fly across the Channel.

COTTON AT 4 CENTS

Is Prediction If Allies' Supplies Are Cut Off

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, January 20.—There was an animated debate in the Senate on the rights of neutrals in war. The Hon. John S. Williams (Democrat), of Mississippi, repudiated the idea that the Southern States cared more for their property than for the lives of women and children sent to their graves in the ocean.

He did not intend to worry President Wilson about the loss of property until the question of the loss of American women and children had been settled with Germany. Southerners knew that if the shipment of cotton to the allies was cut off, cotton would be worth only 4 cents a pound.

REFLOAT RIJNDAM

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 20.—The Dutch liner Rijndam, which was beached at Gravesend, after striking a mine, has been refloated. Her passengers are mostly Americans. None of them have been injured.

Are You Still Insurable?

Many a man who had thought himself in the best of health has suddenly discovered, on applying for life insurance, that he was already afflicted with an incipient malady which was bound to terminate fatally at no very distant day.

Statistics compiled by The Insurance Press of New York show that one in nine of all who apply for life insurance are rejected: but this by no means represents the proportion of persons of insurable age who would not now be able to pass a medical examination, though at one time they might have done so.

As to the need of Life Insurance, it takes no argument to convince a man who cannot get it that he needs it.

Call on the agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada TODAY. A solid company that will invest your money under laws that protect the policy holder absolutely.

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